THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 152.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY MAY 1, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 18.

POEMS OF THE FLOWERS

CASE OF FOUR-LEAFED CLOVER

Her sisters shunned her, half in fear
And half in pity. "'Tis too bad.
She is not made as we—poor dear!"
(Four leaves instead of three she had.)

Said Doctor Bee: "Her case is rare
And due to influence parental.
To amputate I would not dare.
The operation might be fatal.

"With rest and care and simple food
She may outlive both you and me;
A change of scene might do her good."
(One bag of honey was his fee).

"Take me! take me!" the clovers cry,
To a maid bending wistful-eyed.
With gentle hand she puts them by,
Till all but one are passed aside.

Before her sister's wondering eyes
Her leaves with kisses are told over,
"At last! at last!" the maiden cries,
"I've found you, little four-leaved clover."

—Oliver Hereford.

BIRTH OF THE DAFFODIL.

A bulb, close-folded, in its breast
Received a ray of sunshine. Blest
Beyond all thought, it treasured there
The messenger from upper air.

Though winter's deathlike hand was laid
Upon its head, 'twas not afraid;
For well it knew deep in its heart
A golden bud came from that dart.

By scarce perceptible degrees
The sun swung north from tropic seas;
And underneath the melting snow
The tender leaves began to grow.

A sheet of green pushed up to see
If all was ready on the lea;
It heard the robin greet the morn,
And soon a daffodil was born.

—Townsend Allen.

COMING OF THE CROCUS.

When first the crocus thrusts its paint of gold
Up through the still snow-drifted garden-mold,
And folded green things in dim woods unclose
Their crinkled spears, a sudden tremor goes
Into my veins and makes one kith and kin
To every wild-born thing that thrills and blows.

—T. B. Aldrich.

THE JOYOUS BIRDS OF SPRING.

[These thoughts were called out by reading that parties in New Jersey had just closed a contract for killing eight thousand birds at from ten to fifty cents each for New York milliners. I do not expect to do the birds or wearers justice, but hope some abler pen may awake and give them what they deserve.]

The joyous spring
With sunny wing
Comes in to cheer us on our way.
The birds that sing
Just make it ring,
And sport and hop from spray to spray.

They tune their throats
For varied notes;
And render music soft and sweet.
I'd tell the birds
With pleasant words,
How much I love to hear the treat.

How happy they
Enjoy the way
They revel on the shady lawn,
Till human fiends,
With deadly means,
Kill and slay till all are gone.

'Tis most absurd
To kill a bird;
To deck and trim a lady's hat.
Some merest show
Just saw No! No!
I'd rather wear a mouse or rat.

They kill the mother
Then the other;
That leaves the young to starve and die.
Oh, hear their moan!
They die alone—
I'll never, never, wear a bird, not I.

And yet there are
Some ladies (?) fair,
Who will persist in wearing birds.
Oh! Shame of shame,
To have that name!
I'd search you if I had the words.

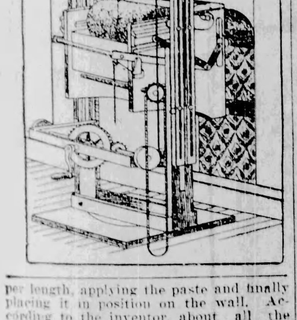
You ought to hear
With keenest ears
The cries that moans the young birds give
Til you repent,
Before you're sent
Where birds can never, never live.

—W. L. Haven.

Perrysburg, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR HANGING PAPER

Below we illustrate the latest thing in the way of automatic machinery, the paper-hanger. It is claimed for this machine that it will perform the work in a much more rapid and easy manner than the old method of spreading the paper on a table, cutting it into strips of the proper length, applying the paste and finally placing it in position on the wall. According to the inventor, about all the operator of this apparatus has to do is to turn the crank and place the machine in a new position after each piece of the paper is attached to the wall. The paper is placed in the machine in a single roll, and is automatically cut to the proper length, paste applied and the paper put on the wall while the operator is doing nothing but revolve the wheels by means of the crank. The invention consists of a carriage arranged to travel on a vertical track and carrying a roll of paper, a paste-holder, a rotary paste brush, pressure brushes and a knife for severing the paper at the proper moment. The roll of paper in unwinding is made to come in conjunction with the paste-carrying brush, passing thence to the wall. The turning of the crank causes the supporting carriage to rise in its toothed guides, carrying the pressure brushes across the paper as fast as it is put in position. When the top of the room is reached the stoppage of the carriage is utilized to throw the long knife blade into a slot and sever the paper. The carriage is then pulled down by means of the chains and the supporting frame moved along to the next position on the floor. More time is occupied in placing the machine in position than in applying each section of the paper, but even this is a short operation, owing to the guides which are supplied for the purpose.

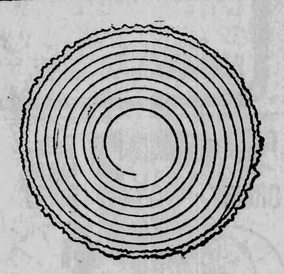


MAKING FINE FURNITURE

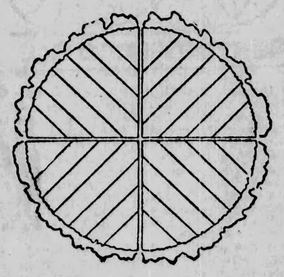
Woods Named From Grain and Cutting--No Bird's-eye Maple Tree.

Most of the people who hear the furniture man talk glibly of bird's-eye maple, curly walnut and quartered oak, imagine that these are the products of some particular kind of tree in each species.

There is an instance on record of a woman seeking a bird's-eye maple tree in Central Park because she was sure it must be a beautiful tree and refusing to believe that there wasn't a tree of that name. Any tale of that sort was in



HOW BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE IS CUT.



HOW QUARTERED OAK IS CUT.

vented merely to hide the Park's shortcomings in the matter of maple trees, she said, for she had a bedroom set made of bird's-eye maple wood in her house.

But all that is pure legerdemain. The names are simply invented by the workers in fine woods to distinguish particular material. The terms refer entirely to the graining shown by the different methods of cutting oak, walnut and maple.

Bird's-eye maple is a veneer set upon a body of solid wood. The bird's-eye figure is produced by cutting around the log, beginning immediately under the bark and continuing till the log is used up.

The thin shaving thus obtained is smoothed and polished to show the grain and then mounted upon rougher material. Furniture made in this way, though beautiful, is therefore somewhat perishable.

To cut up the log a huge knife and not a saw is used, the wood being peeled off in thin strips each many yards in length. Few species of maple trees produce the beautiful grain necessary and many logs are spoiled in cutting, so the furniture is naturally expensive. The veneer obtained from the sugar maple tree is the finest produced.

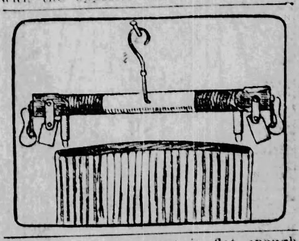
Quartered oak is made by sawing a fine oak log into quarters—hence the name—and then sawing the quarters into boards, working from the circumference to the centre. Thus the flake, as the wood workers call the beautiful figure in quartered oak, is brought out.

Curly walnut is the root and that part of the trunk of the walnut tree just above the ground. The logs are sawed in the ordinary way. Curly walnut is obtained from all the species of the trees.

Curly birch is the same kind of wood obtained from the birch tree. And so it might go on through all the illustrations of trees which under the skillful hands of the trained worker produce totally different kinds of woods for the attractive furniture which in these days adorns almost every home.—New York Sun.

STRETCHER AND HANGER.

It is probable that the majority of trousers hangers now in use are arranged to clamp in the creases at the bottom of the legs, after the manner of the hanger shown in the picture, but this kind of clamp has some objections, in that the clamping jaws are liable to rust when made of metal, or if of wide wooden clamps will leave a crease in the end of the leg. To surmount these objections and to further improve the hanger is the object of the invention illustrated herewith. In the old hanger no provision is made for keeping the cloth under a tension as in the new arrangement, and herein lies the main feature of this device. The hanger consists of a pair of tubes, suspended from a central hook. At one end the clamping arrangement is attached directly to the tube, but at the opposite end there is a sliding head, pressed outward by a coiled spring inserted in the tube. To place the trousers on the hanger the fixed clamp is opened, the cloth inserted at the line of the crease and the cam turned down to force the tilting block against the pin. Then the sliding head which carries the other clamp is pushed in until the clamp is in line with the opposite end of the trousers



leg. The arrangement is flat enough to permit of a number of pairs of trousers being suspended from the same hook, thus taking up but a small amount of space in a closet.

Prospects Brightening.

"Your imperial and bombproof majesty," said the Chief Armor-Tester to the Czar, "will doubtless be pleased to learn that the peace conference you called at The Hague is bearing fruit."

"So?" inquired Nicholas. "Is the Boer war over?"

"Not quite as good as that," answered the official, "but dispatches from America say that the baseball war is at an end."—Baltimore American.

Her First Marketing.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some salad.

Dealer—Yes'm. How many heads?

Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.—Philadelphia Press.

When, Indeed?

Scranton Tribune.

When is death so sad as when it is fatal?

The Old Cumberland Road.

The Cumberland road was the only highway for traffic and travel ever built with funds from the national treasury. It was, in its day, the great artery between the Atlantic and the Mississippi valley, and was the means of hastening the settlement and development of the Ohio valley, especially the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. And in those days of difficult travel and transportation, in the opening years of the nineteenth century, it did much to harmonize and bind together the different states and thus to strengthen the union; for it is well known to all students of the early history of the settlement of the regions west of the Alleghenies, that there was not a very strong feeling of loyalty to the United States; that there were dreams of a transmontane republic, independent of the thirteen states lying along the Atlantic shore-line—a disaffection which undoubtedly Aaron Burr understood and appreciated, and which he counted upon to aid his ambitious schemes when he visited the Ohio valley and organized his mysterious expedition.

Many people have always called this highway the "national road," or "national pike," presumably because it was constructed by the national government; but its official title was the Cumberland road, and it is so named in every one of the two dozen or so different acts of congress relating to it. The project was broached many times before the first definite step was taken; it is even probable that Washington himself gave birth to it, since he traveled over the eastern end of it, and guided Braddock over the trail to meet disastrous defeat. The Cumberland road, when built, followed the same route as the old Braddock road.

The first legislation by congress for this road was in the act of April 30, 1802, authorizing the people of Ohio to frame a constitution in preparation for the admission of this state into the union. It contained a provision that of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within Ohio, after June 30, 1802, one-twentieth (5 per cent) should be expended in building a public road from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio river, and through the state of Ohio, under the authority of congress, "with the consent of the several states through which the road shall pass." The next year this was amended, so that three-fifths of the 5 per cent should be expended in the state of Ohio, the other two-fifths to be used for the eastern end of the road.

The town of Cumberland, Maryland, was chosen as the starting point for two reasons—first, that it was then deemed the head of navigation on the Potomac river, and, second, because a passable turnpike already existed from Baltimore to Cumberland. In 1806 congress passed an act for laying out the road, which provided for the appointment of three commissioners to perform that work. President Jefferson appointed Eli Williams and Thomas Moore, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio. By the end of the year, they had completed their survey. It ran from Cumberland to Wheeling, on a line 132 miles long. That their task was wisely performed is shown by the fact that the road was built exactly on the route they laid down, crossing the Alleghanies over a pass 2,338 feet above sea level. The next year the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania passed laws authorizing the national government to buy land and material within these states. The road was authorized to be four rods wide. Construction began at once, being done under direction of the war department. The work was let in sections to contractors, with Brig. Gen. Gratiot in charge. It was cut through the forest, the track elevated above the level to allow drainage, except where it passed through cuts, and it was macadamized with stone, principally limestone.

In 1818 the road was thrown open to travel between Wheeling and Cumberland, though the work on it was not completed until 1821. Its total cost up to that time was $1,727,771.21, almost five times the original estimate, made 13 years before. Within some ten years thereafter, "repairs" were made, costing $1,115,369.45, making its total cost to the Ohio river $2,843,140.65, or more than $21,500 a mile! Put into plain English, the contractors robbed the government shamefully, and the affair attained the proportions of a national scandal.

Despite this scandalous extravagance, Congress felt so deeply the importance of the road that on May 15, 1820, a law was passed to make surveys for its extension through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the Mississippi river, at a point to be selected on the eastern bank between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river. It provided that the road should be "on a straight line, or as nearly so as possible." Its width was increased to 80 feet, of which the central 40 feet was to be turnpiked. The Ohio General Assembly passed the necessary act "to concede to the government of the United States power to extend the Cumberland road through this state," on Feb. 11, 1824.

The first law of Congress for beginning work west of the Ohio river was passed in March, 1825, and provided for its construction from a point opposite Wheeling to Zanesville. Appropriations were made in each of the three succeeding years, and in 1829 it was completed to Zanesville at a cost of $980,770.03. That same year a law for its extension westward was passed. It was completed to the Indiana line in 1839, the total cost through Ohio being about $2,085,000. Thus about 33 years were spent in its construction from Cumberland to the west line of this state. From thence onward it was never fully completed. It was macadamized as far as Indianapolis, and much of the grading was done from that city to the Mississippi river.

The road was a constant source of expense to the national government, its construction and repair had been the source of enormous peculation and fraud, and in the years from 1831 to 1834 Congress gladly turned it over to the states through which it ran. Ohio accepted its section by act of February 4, 1831. It was operated as a toll road by the board of public works, but the era of railroad construction set in, and soon the mighty tide of travel and traffic between East and West sought the iron ways, and left the Cumberland road untraveled. So, by the act of May 15, 1876, the legislature turned it over to the counties through which it runs—Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Miami and Darke. Some of these keep it in good repair, and some do not. The engraving herewith shows the old toll-gate still in use in Franklin county, six miles and a half east of High street, Columbus. The broad roadway, macadamized with broken limestone, is shown to be still in good condition.

Though generally neglected, the Cumberland road through Ohio is still a wonderful work. It is a highway, 80 feet wide, running in an almost straight line across the state, as level as a railway, the central 30 feet graded above the general level, macadamized with broken limestone, crossing the smaller streams on massive stone arches, and the larger ones on good bridges. It is the equal of many of Europe's noted roadways, and if kept in repair would last for centuries. It cost nearly $10,000 a mile, and was originally marked at each mile with heavy stone mileposts, suitably inscribed.

One thing does not seem to be understood. It is, that the adjoining landowners have no proprietary or reversionary interest in any of its 80 feet in width. The United States government purchased the land outright, and were the road to be abandoned and closed, adjoining owners would have no right to an inch of it. The title passed by gift from the United States to the state of Ohio, and by the act of 1876 from the latter to the people of the various counties. If ever sold, the money will go into the county treasuries. Yet in many places the farmers on each side have set out their fences, narrowing the 80 feet, and taking what does not belong to them. It is now no more than an ordinary country thoroughfare. The

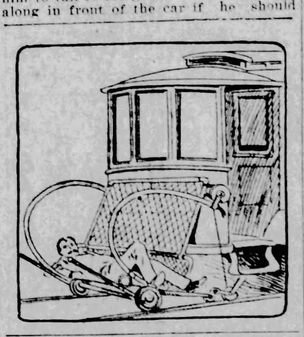
OLD TOLL-GATE EAST OF COLUMBUS.

railroads have robbed it of its importance. In its palmy days, we are told by letters written at that period that "there were sometimes twenty gaily painted four-horse coaches each way daily. The cattle and sheep were never out of sight, and canvas covered wagons were drawn by six to twelve horses."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

LIFE-SAVING DEVICE FOR STREET CARS

Our illustration shows a novelty in the way of a fender which has lately been patented. It is designed to spring an auxiliary fender down from the roof of the car to catch a person in a net when struck by the car, instead of allowing him to fall to the ground or to be pushed along in front of the car if he should



happen to fall on the fender and roll off. The picture shows the fender in a lowered position, with a victim "in the toils." The portion of the device on which the man is lying is normally stored on the roof of the car, with a trigger mechanism in front of the car to be tripped by coming in contact with anything which offers the least resistance. This trigger consists of a horizontal rod projecting out in front of the car at the proper height to strike the obstruction. As soon as the trigger is tripped the auxiliary fender is released and drops down to the track, connecting with the main body of the fender to form a sort of basket. This is probably the first attempt that has been made to lower a net in front of a victim after he has been hit by a car, and it seems a little doubtful whether the apparatus can be dropped with sufficient speed to catch the person if the car were under good headway. Then, too, trolley companies are not spending any more money for such devices than the law or necessity compels them to, and the cost of this fender in comparison with others would thus be a detriment to its sale.

Why She Was Weakly.

At one of the clinics in this city the other day a woman appeared with a little girl.

"Doctor," said she, "can't you do something for her? She has always been a little weakly. You see, she is half of a twin."

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER XII—CHARLESTOWN BATTLE.

Armed with the bayonet, covered by their cannon, the British marched against two points—the redoubt and the rail fence. Pigott led the detachment up the hill. Howe that which went along the water. In bright attire and perfect order, yet under that hot sun carrying the weight of six score pounds—in guns and cartridges, blankets, haversacks, and three days' rations—the British faced the long and slippery grass, the fields cut up with fences, and the fortified foe. And never before drawn up for such a fight ploughman and woodsman waited. The fire from the shipping slacked, and though the Glasgow continued to sweep the Neck, and the field-pieces began to bellow, in intervals of quiet, the waiting Americans could hear the tramp of the soldiery and the tap of scattered drums.

Then the two solid columns deployed. As on parade they spread out, presented a broad front, and came marching on in pride—fatal mistake which gave the marksman such a target. Each American picked his man and on him, fixed his eye; some, too eager, fired as at distant deer; and in the British ranks the first men toppled and fell. But, Robinson, leaping to the parapet of the redoubt, kicked up the guns; and at the rail fence roaring with fury, Putnam threatened to cut down the next who disobeyed.

But at last the regulars began to fire. By companies, with loud and sullen discharge, they answered the first scattering shots of their enemies, and firing, advanced. The breeze drifted the smoke away, steadily they came on, throwing down a fence, stepping over a wall, pausing to load, and then presenting for another volley. But of the line of waiting heads that crowded the redoubt scarcely one was hit, and Frank, turning to Warren at his side, pointed to the apple tree above them. Its twigs were falling.

"They fire too high," he said.

"Wait for the word," came the strong voice of Prescott.

Standing, bending, he looked with knitted brows at the advancing line, at the fence Putnam, with reddening face, watched the approach of enemies, once friends, and counted the rods that intervened. But still the troops came on, while from the ships below, and the town across the water, thousands of spectators watched the first act of the terrific drama.

For another minute lasted the impressive sight. The sloping fields were green and pure, and little birds, springing up amid the grain, flew away. The sun still shone, the sky still smiled, the water still reflected the beauty of a world where death had scarcely come. The brilliance of the marching troops was a sight for ladies' eyes yet the low, grim earthworks and the fence of rails, the countrymen with their dull-barrelled guns, made a threat which none might disregard. Waiting they stood, while steadily lessened the distance between them and their foe, till the very numbers on regimental badges were clear, and the whites of eyes were visible.

And then the outburst came. Sighting along their pointing barrels, each muzzle moving slightly, following its mark, the Americans had been patient. Their eagle commander at the redoubt had measured every yard; down at the fence the troops had reached the stake which Stark had planted at a mark; the time had come, the word was given. "Fire!"

And no word can describe, or pen indite, the swift succeeding minutes. Torn, shattered by hurling bullets, while still as moments passed, the ranks was renewed, and in the smoke each shadowy form was marked and doomed, how could the troops, though veterans of Minden, bear for a single minute that frightful carnage? Yet they did bear it; and other ranks came forward still. At the hill many struggled onward, to fall upon the rampart's very slope. At the fence, where New Hampshire and Connecticut proved themselves no less than Massachusetts, still while they might, the grenadiers maintained themselves. Yet it was vain, no human force could take those slender walls. The word was given to retreat, and the baffled troops withdrew.

Almost unscathed the defenders stood, but shocking was the slaughter of the troops. The dead were close together on the hill, but by the shore they lay "thick as sheep in a fold." Where the light infantry had skirted the beach, and where at their side had marched the grenadiers of the flower of the army, the scene of death was frightful. "Served up" one by one against the fire of men whose aim was sure and whose reloading rapid, whole ranks had gone down together, and those who retired bore many wounds.

And yet those troops reformed. Blind courage, headstrong anger, demanded vengeance, and Howe and Pigott prepared a new assault. In the breathing space wounds were bound, and there began again the cannonade from the ships and Boston. Putnam, again on horseback hurrying to the rear, found still the hesitant militia on the wrong side of the isthmus. Though he rode up and down amid the balls, daring the men to cross, it was in vain. The dust spurted beneath his horse's body, few cared to run the risk, and though some came, the great majority hung back. Scamman's regiment remained a mile away, and the colonel sent a messager to know if he were wanted. Gerrish's cannon stayed at Cobble Hill, and stuttered feebly at the ships. That invaluable force was wasted, and Putnam, hearing behind him the second ominous ceasing of the cannonade, once more hastened to the fence.

And now one other sight was added to the panorma. First by red-hot shot, the conflagration increased by sailors from the ships, Charlestown was in blaze. Flames were leaping from many roofs, the church was afire; and from house to house the breeze was spreading havoc. While once more the troops began their journey, the spectacle of a burning town, gave grandeur to the scene.

And at this time the Americans, their lesson learned, waited. No shots sped now from them. But the British, not yet perceiving that an extended front, comparatively safe against a fire such as their own, did but invite destruction at the hands of marksmen, came on as before. With measured pace, yelling at intervals, the men stepping over bodies as over logs; again the two divisions marched against the redoubt and the fence, while at the ships and on the farther shore spectators watched and dreaded the second welcome. Nearer than before the columns went, but no other volley than theirs was fired, and no sound came except against the wind, the crackle of the fire in Charlestown. The flame swept up the spire, and waved from its top destruction's smoky flag, until as the soldiers gripped their guns for the charge the word again was given to the farmers.

Then leaped the short flames from the guns; the crash was like the noise of falling walls, and one great cloud enveloped fort and fence.

Crumbling, the battalions once more withstood the fire; again, in the spurting smoke, they thrust on. Vain it was to clutch the stones that based the fence. With futile cries the officers pressed forward, with heroism superb but unavailing. Howe himself stood alone in front of his men and called them on. They had melted away; they were swept back blinded, and in the first panic of that day some few soldiers sought their boats. But the stubborn Howe gave new orders, his subordinates hastened to fulfill them, and the shattered regiments once more stepped into rank. A few marines came fresh to the fight. Clinton with burning zeal leaped into a boat and crossed; these were the British reinforcements, not to be despised. Yet though Putnam a second time beat up for help and found it not, they were the same adversaries that for a third time confronted each other—with one fatal difference.

The Americans in the redoubt were short of powder. As they beheld their foe once more advancing, they turned to their commander and asked for what he did not have. A few artillery cartridges were opened and their contents given out, and the men loaded for the last time. Prescott saw the finish of the day at hand. Howe had learned his lesson. Not now in line, but in close column the regulars were coming on. Blankets and haversacks had been laid aside, so that lightened of their burden the men moved more quickly. The larger body of the troops was sent to the redoubt and the British artillerists, being told they must, were dragging their pieces to a point whence they could sweep the breastworks. Truly the end was near.

Off to the left the British cannon opened, and the defenders of the breastwork, their position hopeless, came crowding into the redoubt. Another look at the approaching bayonets—there were scarce a dozen for defense—and Prescott gave the reluctant word.

"Fall back, and use your last powder as they reach the parapet."

So, forced not by their enemies, the Americans deserted the rampart which they had held all day, and with their backs against the farther wall waited the final struggle. The front rank of the regulars mounted the wall, to be swept away by a fire deadly as ever worse, indeed, like the death sting of the rattlesnake. There fell the noblest of the British; Pitcairn, whose command at Lexington had begun the war; and Abercrombie, friend of Putnam. Then, as the ramparts bristled with fresh bayonets, a few last muskets spoke, and stones were thrown the final missiles. Like the surge of a wave the soldiers topped the parapet and plowed into the redoubt to take their vengeance.

There took place, for a few short moments, the grapple of the day. Some were loath to flee, and stood to fight, and some, penned in, must strike. A square the little square the regulars charged, a few champions stood out to meet them, giving their lives to save those of their friends. For an instant the advancing line was checked before the steel thrust home, and in that minute the remainder of the defenders began their retreat. Mingled for one furious minute, stabbing and striking indiscriminately, the Americans burst their way to the open field, and brandishing their broken guns defied pursuit. And then most nobly showed the rear guard at the fence. A third time shattering the attacking force, they saw above them on the hill the British triumph. Yet still they stood and with their last ammunition held back the companies that would have pushed in to flank the retreating Massachusetts men. Then, as the defenders of the redoubt drew away from their pursuers, slowly the men at the rail fence gave ground. They retreated with their face to the foe, and the soldiers paused before that formidable challenge. Like veterans they surlily retired, and by their aspect turned the flight to a most orderly retreat.

There Pomeroy, threatening with his useless musket that gun which had that day served the old man of seventy better than the one which in his youth always gave him two deer to three shots, walked backward unwillingly. Stark withdrew proudly, and Mollarry with his giant voice dared the British to pursue. Knowlton left the field which he had been the first to enter, and thus Connecticut and New Hampshire, sides by side, bore away their laurels from the foot of Bunker's Hill.

And Putnam, raging, implored his men for one more stand. Still clinging to the hope that would save the day, he pointed to the top of Bunker's Hill and demanded a final rally. Yet there was no true hope when powder horns were almost empty and bullets spent. After them all he went at the end, the last man on the ground.

The cannon from the shipping was thundering now and sending death amid the scattering Americans. The slopes of Bunker's Hill grew red at last, the causeway at the Neck was more thickly strewn with bodies. The soldiers, following as well as they might for the fatigue, reaped the sparse harvest of their victory. A few more of the militia fell and died, many carried away wounds, but in half an hour after the storming of the redoubt the last of the Americans had left the peninsula and sought shelter on the mainland with the regiments which still seemed to threaten the British.

And the sun began to decline toward that evening, when both sides were to count their loss with anxiety. The fire of the shipping ceased; doctor and surgeon commenced to perform their duties on the bloody field, reinforcements were demanded from Boston, and many times-decimated companies were sent back to rest. The smoke had cleared away, save where, from smouldering Charlestown, it rose among the ashes, and above all still were fleecy clouds and smiling skies. The distant hills were just as beautiful, the town across the river channel just as lovely, as at the innocent dawn.

Yet to thousand of patriot hearts the defeat was most real, most terrible, and failure of their cause seemed for the moment sure. Not for himself did Frank Ellery mourn—no, not for himself, though, with bound arms and bloody forehead, he was a prisoner. He stood, with despair, beside the body of Warren, the friend whom he had tried in vain to save.

BOOK V.

Plot and Counterplot.

CHAPTER I.—BROTHERS.

In a strange turmoil was Boston on that sunny morning. Waked from their beds at dawn by the sound of cannon, man, woman and child; Whig, Tory, or redcoat; all started up from their beds, staring, listening and questioning. The firing ceased; perhaps it was but a salute. Then it began again, not for hours to slacken, and soon the whole town was on the streets.

As the day of alarm wore slowly to its climax, every vantage point became crowded with spectators. Only troops under arms, with people engaged in necessary duties, remained in the streets, while the stores and the wharves, the housetops and the hillsides even the steeples were packed with observers. Hearts beat fast as the troops crossed the water, and the long waiting for reinforcements bore hard on nerves, while slowly, a mile away in Charlestown, the ranks of the rebels were seen to be filling up, and the deadly rail fence was arrayed. And then, as the troops stood in line for the attack, the prophecies of Tories were loud and confident, but pale Whigs watched in silence.

But none of all that sneered and feared and hoped and prayed mixed such strange emotions as Dickie Ellery. He had dressed in his uniform and left the house; he had met Oliver, who told him something about the parade ground; Dickie had not heard clearly. He shook his head and hurried on; he must see the redoubt. He watched from the wharves the strange sight of men digging busily amid dying balls, and fancied that he could see Frank's own figure—but that was impossible. Then he learned that there was to be an attack, and knowing that he could see best from Beacon hill, he hastened there. On the way he passed the cottage, saw Alice's anxious face at the window, and took her with him.

Beneath his shiny trappings, as he watched the marching troops, his heart beat now so fast that he panted, now so slowly that he could scarcely breathe at all. The soldiers in their advance began to fire; he saw the sun upon the level barrels, the clouds of smoke, and heard the short discharges. One by one the companies vollered, cloud after cloud of smoke lifted and blew away; steadily the troops advanced, and less by rods and yards grew the space between the forces. And Dickie, as the fateful moment neared, felt within himself a whirl of feelings.

What did he think? What was the strange admiration that looked out of his eyes, now on the British troops, but upon the dingy rebels! And what new emotion was this as the space grew shorter and shorter between the soldiers and the farmers? He heard one near him cry aloud in triumph, "The Yankees have fled already!" and he strained his eyes at the silent redoubt. Had then the rebels slipped away in fear? No, he saw heads above the parapet. Why should that give him joy?

And then he saw the awful sheet of flame. The curling smoke rolled forth and hid the foremost soldiers. Tiny lightnings darted in the cloud; but the cloud remained, and Dickie could not see beneath it. It was all silent, still there came the crash of that terrible fire. Then burst on burst of sound, tempered by distance, yet most dreadful, beat upon the succeeding companies; the top of the hill had disappeared, the fence was all folded and lost. What was happening below had never been. Then shattered, reeling back, out of the smoke came the disordered troops.

"Thank God!" cried Dickie, and he knew his heart.

He knew, and in that moment sprang into his manhood. The quiet of his father, which Frank had in so great degree, entered and controlled him; he stood and watched the calmest on the hill. In the succeeding hour men around him cursed, or raved, or hid grim joy, or sought for safety. And women, as a town watched a battle, groaned, or wept or fainted. But Dickie, expressionless but for the fire that gleamed in his eye, and the movement in his cheek of the muscles of his jaw, stood like a rock, protected Alice from the crush, and said no further word.

Alice watched with less emotion than Dickie the winning of the field. She was a woman; her agony was personal in her thoughts her brother and lover only were concerned, and there was still the glimmer of hope. But Dickie in his new patriotism took at once a man's larger view. If Frank were dead, then he died nobly and died blessed. But his country—a new mistress now first loved, could not have seemed fairer than now, when Dickie beheld her dying. A vision rose up, of a land oppressed and cursed.

Silently they went together down the hill, among a silent crowd. Men carried fainting women; others themselves scarcely able to walk, tottered to the shore to meet the boats that already were in motion. No loud-voiced Tory boasted now, nor triumphed in the victory; the sight of the thousand bodies scattered in the fields of Charlestown put a seal on vainglory. And keeping close together, as two who in that crowd sympathized with each other's feelings, Dickie and Alice waited the arrival of the wounded and the dead.

A mourning procession met them. Before it reached them they saw people standing aside for the foremost coach, and hats removed with reverence. The driver curbed his horses with strong hand, so that they seemed to prance gayly before the stylish vehicle. But an arm hung limply from a window, and above it they saw the pallid face of Major Harley.

He was looking among the crowd, seeming too listless to hold his head erect, yet with a different energy scanning each face as if searching for a friend. The look of sickness vanished, color came to his lips and his eyes sparkled as he saw Alice. He raised his arm. "Stop!" he cried, with some strength. The driver brought his horses to a halt.

Alice pressed quickly to the coach's side and took Harley's hand. It was as cold as stone. His eyes, as she looked into them, were languid again, and the blood was ebbing in his cheeks.

"You are hurt!" she cried. "Let Dickie get in with you and support you."

But Dickie, looking over her head, saw huddled forms within the carriage. "There are others there, Alice," he said quickly.

"There are three here," said Harley, gently. "All dead, as I shall be soon."

"No!" she cried.

"I am twice shot through the body," he answered.

"Let me look at you a moment, then we will drive on."

He was considerate of her even then. Her eyes filled with tears as she saw death looking out of his, and she knew her words were in vain when she said: "You shall be saved!"

He moved his head in dissent. "Better die now," he said, "rather than live to see more of this war of brothers. Would I had resigned my commission, as I desired! No Englishman can gain honor from this. Ellery, there is your answer."

"I hear," answered Dickie, humbly, and stepped back.

The crowd, out of respect, had stood away. Harley, alone with Alice, looked at her with the feeling he had never dared express.

"You know I have loved you?" he asked.

"God bless you for it," she responded, brokenly.

"You bless me for it?" he said, surprised. "Then——" He had raised himself a little in his gratitude, but felt the breaking of his strength within him.

"Goodby!" he added, quickly. He sank back, and his eyes closed.

"Major Harley!" cried Alice, terrified.

Dickie came forward and drew Alice from the coach.

"Drive on," he said to the driver.

The coach started onward, and the others who had been waiting followed. Alice leaned against Dickie, her eyes streaming with tears, but he regarded the procession with dry eyes. Not Harley's pathetic death nor those sad coaches were able to move Dickie. And yet the sight was one to rouse emotion.

A figure came pushing through the crown in the uniform of the Volunteer Association. It was Oliver, who made his way to Dickie when he saw him and accosted him abruptly.

"Ellery," he said, "you were the only one who did not come. I told you we were ordered to parade and wait orders. Where were you?"

"I could not come," answered Dickie. But he flushed.

"Gen. Ruggles is angry," said Oliver. "He spoke of punishment."

"I do not care," replied Dickie haughtily.

They were both under the strain of the day's excitement and parted without ceremony. "Wait then," warned Oliver as he went.

"Do what you please," answered Dickie, and turned his attention to Alice.

"Come," he said, urging her gently. "My house is near at hand. You shall go there, and I will get you news.' They went on and neared the house, moving slowly through the crowd. "Let us cross here," said Dickie, when they were nearly opposite the gate, with the alley leading to the old Ellery wharf at their backs. "Here comes something that may cut us off."

He saw bayonets glistening above the heads of the crowd; soldiers were coming. Alice was deeply moved, and greatly fatigued after standing without food all day upon the hill. They were not quick enough to cross the street. The crowd prevented falling back before the soldiers. Dickie stopped at the curb and looking over the nearest heads saw that the soldiers were not many, but that there were men among them, in homespun, with bound arms.

"Prisoners!" he cried.

He and Alice looked at each other with a sudden question. Prisoners from Charleston? Then Frank might be there. Dickie turned quickly and pushed to the front of the crowd, drawing Alice after him.

Among the marching group there was a clatter and the sound of a fall. "He's down again!" cried a voice. "Halt!" responded another. The whole small body, prisoners and escort, came to a stand opposite the alley, just in front of Dickie and Alice.

A prisoner had fallen; the people crowded to see his face as the soldiers raised him up. But Dickie stood as a monument, looking. There were scarce more than thirty prisoners in all, each with his arms tied behind his back; and with a guard there were about a dozen soldiers. Dickie's eye ran hastily over the group. "I do not see him," he whispered to Alice. "Perhaps he is the one that has fallen." He turned to go, but Alice caught his arm.

A man stood so close to them that Dickie's look had passed him by. But Alice saw him first of all. The tall prisoner, with shoulders strongly squared, over, with shoulders strongly squared, with powder grime on his face and blood clotted on his forehead from a wound under his hair, she had seen that form and face before, looking out so, in the little but in the woods of standing over the body of the Panther.

Dickie turned and followed her look.

"Frank!" he whispered.

So he was safe—but a prisoner. Saved for what death? They had heard it said that rebels taken in arms were to be hung. Frank looked at them not unmoved, yet smiling, but they returned with alarm, and questioned with their eyes. What could they do? The guards stood, resting on their muskets, staring sternly before them in the manner of soldiers who know they are impressing a crowd. Their backs were turned, and they would not see. The soldiers who marched at the side of the detachment had gone to help the fallen prisoner, and the rest of the guard were some yards away with prisoners and crowd between them. Dickie felt hastily in his pockets.

"A knife," he whispered eagerly.

He had none. And Alice gave a sigh for her scissors, left at home with her fur for her sewing. Then she found help. A butcher had pierced Frank's waistcoat and let had pierced Frank's waistcoat and let loose the soldiers, when they first tore at the soldiers, when they first seized him, tore it more. Beneath the vest showed in his belt the hilt of a knife. Alice saw it and knew its Indian carving. Heavy, short and sharp, it was Frank's throwing knife, save as a tomahawk, as he had explained to her once, and more deadly if sent between the ribs or at the throat. He had given it into her hand once; she had been ready to use it on herself. Now she clutched out quickly and drew it from its sheath.

"Give it to me," demanded Dickie, and took it from her. "Turn!" he said to Frank.

Their chance was good. To gain the house was not possible, yet the wharf was near, and once in its shelter Frank knew himself safe. But the risk to Dickie was evident.

"No," he answered. "Think of yourself."

"Turn!" repeated Dickie, fiercely. He seized Frank by the shoulders and turned him half about. Frank strained at the cord that held his arm. Dickie put the knife to it, and it sprang in two.

Frank shook his arms free, took the knife from Dickie, and turned quietly to slip among the crowd. But a soldier heard the sound of the yielding cord, and, quicker than his fellows, looked and saw. Frank fought.

"That man's loose," he shouted, and plunged forward, reckless of those who intervened. His comrades turned at once to his aid. The soldier had his head outstretched to seize Frank, when Dickie, stepping between, received him in his arms.

"Confound you!" cried Dickie loudly. "What are you doing?" He cast the fellow from him violently against the soldier who came next. "Run!" he hissed to his brother. Frank gave Alice one look of gratitude and turned toward the passage to the wharf. But there were people in the way.

"Run!" repeated Dickie, and turned to block the other soldier.

All the suppressed passion of the day surged to Dickie's head. The two soldiers, disengaged from each other's embrace, started again, cursing, to seize Frank. Dickie tripped the first, and with a shove sent the other against a bystander. He seized a third by the collar. "What are you doing?" he demanded. "Have a care of the lady here!"

"Let me go!" cried the soldier. "Don't you see that fellow's loose?"

Dickie saw that Frank had cleared himself from the crowd, and disappeared in the alley. He released the soldier. Guard and people rushed headlong after Frank. "Come quickly," whispered Dickie. "Frank will take to the water; he can swim, and under the wharves they cannot see to tim. They'll never get him—all boats are seized, or in use. Come, before I'm seen."

But the soldier who, with damaged nose and cheek, Dickie had first thrown into his comrade's arms, and then tripped, pointed him out to the lieutenant of the guard.

"That man," he cried, "stopped me

from seizing the prisoner."

"Your soldier," said Dickie to the officer, readily, "was charging right upon this lady, sir."

The lieutenant regarded him sternly. "Some one told the prisoner to run. Was it not you? Stay——" He picked up the cord that had fallen from Frank's arms. "That is cut! Did you cut it, sir? I was at the Coffee House last night, and observed your actions. Sir, I suspect you!"

"Report me to your superiors," answered Dickie, haughtily. "They will know where to find me." He turned to Alice. "Come away," he said. As the soldiers began to return from their fruitless chase he and Alice went away.

"A second count against me," he said, when they had left the place behind.

"Oh, Dickie," she said, "will they not arrest you?"

He was elated by his act, and indifferent to the consequences. "I do not care," he said. "Let me take you home. I will go and find if your brother is safe. Here come more soldiers."

"'Tis George!" cried Alice, joyously, as the crowd opened. "George, and unhurt!"

Unhurt, yes, and unhurt were the men who marched with him. Harriman was behind him, and five privates of their company; next came Sotheran, and only three men. Behind were other little squads of officers and men. Three, five, or seven to a company, there marched the remnants of the light infantry and genadiers.

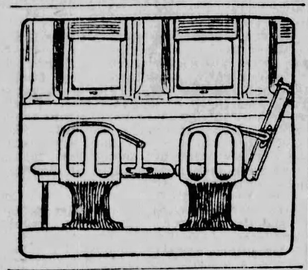
"Take me home now," said Alice when they had passed.

He left her at the door and started for his own. He meant to wait at home for Frank, but his brother was there before him.

To be continued.

CONVERTIBLE PASSENGER CAR

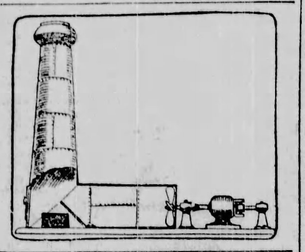
The discomfort of riding all night in a half-sitting and half-reclining posture in a railroad car is an uncomfortable situation which many have passed through at some time in their life, for, although luxurious sleeping cars are now provided



on all railroads the large majority of people feel that they cannot afford to pay the rates, and so are compelled to ride in the ordinary coaches. With the idea of lessening this discomfort to the minimum an inventor has designed the combination passenger car and sleeper shown in the accompanying illustration. When the seats are to be utilized for day riders they do not appear to be different from those of the ordinary passenger car, provision being made to reverse them in the usual manner when the car is running in either direction. When the coach is on night trips, however, arrangement is made for bringing the space between the seats to form couches. Thus an ordinary passenger car having seats with movable backs can be readily converted into a sleeper with couches filling the space which is occupied by any two contiguous seats and their backs. In the new invention the solid tilting bar to which the back of the seat is rigidly attached is replaced by a slotted bar. A separate bar is secured to the back, and the connection between this and the slotted bar is a bolt, having a screw head which forms a clamp for holding the two in either position. When the clamp is released the back of the seat drops down to the level of the bottom, the slotted bar resting in the hook at the side of the seat to support the weight.

CHEAP ELECTRICAL GENERATOR

If the inventor of the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying cut succeeds in accomplishing the results he seeks to attain his invention will come about as near as possible to that will-o'-the-wisp of the inventor, perpetual motion. The main object of the seeker after perpetual motion is to eliminate cost of operation, or, in other words, to cut out the expense for fuel to generate



the power. As this inventor utilizes an air current as a source of power, the cost is reduced to a minimum after the initial expense of installing the plant, and where no water-power is at hand it is possible this new generator may be of some value. In erecting the apparatus it is necessary to provide a tall stack or vertical tube of a sort capable of inducing a strong current of air through an opening at the lower end. As a means of inducing an initiatory current a heating apparatus is located at the bottom of the stack, that shown in the present instance being an electric heater, though a fire may be used if more convenient. The function of the heater is to warm the air sufficiently to cause it to rise, thus drawing fresh air into the entrance and revolving the fan blades carried by the shaft of the electric generator. By limiting the size of the dynamo so as not to overload the fan blades, a constant generation can be maintained, and in instances where the power is only needed during a portion of the time, the storage batteries provide a force of no small dimensions. One use to which this apparatus might be put is the charging of storage batteries for private automobiles.

A CASE OF TOO MUCH FISH.

New York Commercial-Advertiser.

It needs only one or two dull days on the stock exchange to set the members thinking over some new jokes to play on their fellow-brokers. Yesterday, as one of the most prominent and dignified men on the exchange was vainly endeavoring to sell 50 shares of Amalgamated Copper before the price faded away entirely a fellow-broker came up to him quickly and told him that Mr. Fish wished to speak with him, directing him to call up 1644 Broad on the telephone. A number of appreciative listeners gathered around the instrument. According to "central" the following conversation took place:

"Give me 1644 Broad. Hello! Is this 1644 Broad?"

"Yes."

"Fish there?"

"Fish?"

"Yes, Fish."

"Good Lord, yes. Thousands of them." "Don't be impudent, young man. I wish to speak to Mr. Fish."

"Well, come down here and pick one out. This is the aquarium."

Two Reasons.

Johnny (opening door of nursery)—What are you bellerin' for?

Dickey—Candy and 'cause I want to!—Chicago Tribune.

Despondency

Is often only a sympton of dyspepsia. In dyspepsia there is a loss of nutrition which is felt by brain as well as body; the mind grows morbid as the body loses vigor.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the proper nutrition of the body and restores mental cheerfulness as well as physical strength.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long time; *felt melancholy and depressed.* Could not sleep nor follow my occupation. Some four months ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver."

FAMOUS INDIAN ROCK NO MORE

A Beacon on the Missouri for Centuries Destroyed to Make Way for a Railroad.

A force of men cleaning the way for the roadbed of a railroad blasted away the other day the most historic rock on the Missouri river. The rock stood for centuries on a bluff just above the old town of Marion, Mo., where the new railroad crosses Moniteau Creek. It was in the form of a pyramid, eighty feet high. One side resembled very much the head of a lion while the other was a well-defined likeness of a man.

There is a tradition among the old people of the neighborhood that this rock

INDIAN ROCK.

was once worshipped by the Indians who came each year to hold celebrations. They called it "God Monitor" from which the creek and county have acquired their names.

For centuries the rock stood there a beacon and guide for all kinds of river craft. How old it was no one can tell. It was observed by the first French explorers when they came up the river in 1705 and a hundred years later Lewis and Clark saw and wrote descriptions of it.

The rock originally bore a queer painting which probably was discernible as late as 100 years ago. The painting represented a frightful monster as large as a calf, which had horns like a deer, the face of a man, a body covered with scales and a tail like that of a fish. The worx was crudely executed in colors which have long since been obliterated by the weather.

The earliest writer who is known to have mentioned the historic rock was De Anville who described it in a journal written in 1752.—New York Sun.

WHIMSICALITIES.

"You frankly confess that your novel failed because of a lack of literary skill?"

"I do," answered the author. "The man who wrote the advertisements was no good."—Washington Star.

Teacher (in mineralogy class)—Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond.

Johnny—The ace.—Tit-Bits.

"I saw a board to-day in which the grain ran both ways."

"Nonsense! That's impossible."

"Not in this case. I refer to the Board of Trade."—Philadelphia Press.

"The greatest race across the Atlantic that I ever heard tell of," began the old racing skipper.

"Is the Irish, of coorse," interrupted Hooligan.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"She seems to be a stickler for doing everything appropriately."

"I should say so. She always does her marketing in a basket phaeton."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The weather is a curious thing—
It changes so from day to day.
But if it didn't, what on earth
Would stupid people have to say?
—Judge.

"I noticed Miss Giglets at the service today, and it struck me as very strange that she never once said 'amen.'"

"No, she's such a man hater that she won't mention the men in any way."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why He Wanted to Go.

Up at Primary School No. 9 in Brooklyn the other day one of the boys brought in a note from his mother asking to be allowed to go home at 2 o'clock.

The teacher looked at him severely. "See here," she said, "you've been out a great deal lately, and here you have a note to go out again. Now, we can't do things that way. If you are coming to school I want you to stay here. What do you want to go out for?"

"My mother wants me to go to New York," replied the small boy.

"Wouldn't Saturday afternoon do just as well?"

"No, ma'am."

"Do you have to go at 2 o'clock?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Wouldn't half-past 2 do as well?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well, what do you have to go for, anyway?"

"Please, ma'am, my cousin's dead."

The expression on the teacher's face was wonderful to behold as she gave the boy permission to go.—New York Sun.

A Common Misfortune.

"All Joshua wants," said Farmer Corntossel, "is a chance to show what he can do."

"Yes," said the farmer; "I s'pose so. Josh is one of those people who never seem to get a chance to do anything except something they can't do."—Washington Star.

The Heart.

The human heart is like unto
A doughnut cake, for when
'Tis once grown cold it will not do
To warm it up again.
—Philadelphia Press.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

Allens, by Mrs. Mary Tappan Wright is a southern novel, its period after reconstruction. It is an exceedingly fine piece of literary work.

At Large, by E. W. Hornung, is a powerful novel of Australian life, which is worthy a very large circle of readers.

Letters from Egypt and Palestine is a very pleasant little volume, the letters being written by the late Rev. M. D. Babcock, of the Brick Church, New York. It is well illustrated.

According to Season, by Frances Theodora Parsons, is a volume of talks about flowers in woods and fields, in the order of their appearance. It has 32 fine plates in colors.

Bramble Brae is a volume of poems by Robert Bridges. Its quaint Scottish title means a hillside overgrown with brambles. The poems are graceful.

The Master of Caxton is a good, old-fashioned love story by Hildegard Brooks, its scene being in the South.

Monica is the title of a volume of four fine stories translated from the French by Paul Bourget. All are strong and original.

The Game of Love, by Benjamin Swift, is a novel of London and English life, with a complicated plot and curious characters.

Reconstruction and The Constitution by Prof. John Burgess, covers the period from 1865 to 1876. It is an interesting and valuable historical work.

The Playgoers' Edition of Richard Harding Davis' novel, Soldiers of Fortune, is profusely illustrated with photographs of the characters and scenes of the play based on the story.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

Mediaeval Rome, by Mrs. T. Miller, is the latest volume in the series of Stories of the Nations. It covers the time from Pope Hildebrand, in the 11th century, to Clement VIII, ending in 1600.

Eve Triumphant is the title of the novel by Pierce De Coulevain, a French writer, who, under his guise of fiction, has attempted a study of American social conditions. That the author considers women supreme in this country is made clear by the name he has given his book.

Monsieur Martin is an eventful novel of the opening years of the great Swedish war. It is vastly superior to the majority of historical novels.

The Scotch-Irish, is a large two-volume history of the Scotch-Irish in Scotland, North Ireland and America, by Charles A. Hanna. It is an interesting historical work.

The Story of the Vine, by Edward R. Emerson, discusses wines, vine-growing and wine-making, in antiquity, in Europe and in America.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York.

An Island Cabin, by Arthur Henry, is the record of a summer's experiences upon an island near the Connecticut coast. It will appeal strongly to all lovers of nature.

The Madness of Philip is the title story of a collection of Josephine Dodge Daskam's amusing tales about children. There are great happenings in these stories of childhood which are told with a humor that makes them most attractive.

An elaborate and very earnest defense of Great Britain and the Boer war, by A. Conan Doyle, is published in pretty pamphlet form, under the title of The War in South Africa, Its Cause and Conduct.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, by John Codman, Jr., is a well-told story of an expedition in the Revolution, which has never had the importance given which it deserves.

Romantic Love and Personal Beauty, by Henry T. Frick, is out in a new edition of nearly 600 pages. It discusses everything connected with love, and its relation to beauty.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

In The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop, Hamlin Garland has drawn a picture of an Indian reservation as it should be conducted. It is a novel of power and interest.

The Dark o' the Moon is a thrilling novel by S. R. Crockett of wild Scottish outlaws. It is illustrated.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York.

Scarlet and Hyssop. Mr. E. F. Benson's latest contribution to fiction, is, like his three or four books which have preceded it, a story of London society. It is very readable.

Kate Bonnet, by Frank R. Stockton, is a story of the West Indies early in the 17th century. It has the true Stocktonian flavor.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Wolfville Days, by Alfred Henry Lewis, is a successful book of stories depicting life on the southwestern frontier. They are most diverting and amusing.

The Giant's Gate, by Max Pemberton, is a novel of modern France and England, and of the intense feeling against the Jews in Paris. It is interesting.

From the Century Co., Union Square, New York:

Hohenzollern, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is a historical novel of the time of Frederick Barbarossa. Its action goes with a rush, and it is correspondingly exciting.

Policeman Flynn, by Elliott Flower, is the experiences of a humorous Irish policeman. The stories are entertaining and funny.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

Rockhaven, by Charles Munn, is an old fashioned love tale, full of sentiment and romance, in which the virtuous are rewarded and the wicked properly punished. It is a pleasant story.

The Correspondent's Manual, by Wm. E. Hickox, is a valuable little book of useful practical hints and information for all engaged in correspondence.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

The Black Cat Club is a series of character studies of negro life by James D. Corrothers, a colored writer fast coming to the front, who is a contributor to many of the leading publications.

How to Get Acquainted With God, by Thodore F. Seward, is a book dedicated "to the great company of earnest people in and out of churches, who are detached from their former ways of thinking, and are wandering in thought, like sheep without a shepherd."

Nathan Hale, by W. O. Partridge, the sculptor and author, is a story of that patriot's life and death. The occasion of the book is the coming erection of the author's statute of Hale at New Haven.

Training the Church of the Future is a series of lectures by Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor societies.

Windows for Sermons is a book of 400 illustrations intended to use in sermons to avoid dullness.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

Shakespearean Synopses, by J. Walker Mcspadden, is a volume outlining the argument of each of the plays of Shakespeare. It is a very useful little book.

English, by John Adams, is one of the Self Educator series, which is intended to help those who are studying without a teacher, and the simplicity of instructions in the text books especially fits them for home study.

Mary Garvin is a love story of a New Hampshire summer, in which the mountain country and its people are exquisitely drawn.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

A Millionaire's Love Story is an exciting detective novel by Guy Boothby, the rising English novelist.

Allan Winfield, by George Ethelbert Walsh, is a novel of land and sea, placed in the period first after the Revolution. It is an interesting story.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Dorothy South, by George Cary Eggleston, is an historical romance of Virginia just before and uring the civil war. It is altogether a pleasant and readable book.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Hezekiah's Wives, by Lillie Hamilton French, is a delightful story about a yellow canary, whose heart affairs have been made the subject of a tale as dainty as its feathered hero and heroines.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

None But the Brave, by Hamblen Sears, is a tale of love and adventure in the Revolution, built upon Benedict Arnold's treason. It is very readable and unusually eventful.

From the New Amsterdam Book Co., 156 Fifth avenue, New York:

Hasty Pudding Poems, compiled by Rodney Blake, is a collection which contains repartees, poems found on window panes, rhyming wills, old tavern signs, and verse of that sort, some of it quaint and curious as well as amusing.

From the Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago:

Leibnitz is a volume containing the translation of this great philosopher's discourse on Metaphysics, done from the original, by Dr. Geo. R. Montgomery. The work is a valuable one, being a most clear and excellent translation of this part of his writings. Leibnitz lived during the latter half of the seventeenth century leaving behind him a wealth of literary productions whose worth to the world can hardly be estimated.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

Whist is a volume whose five hundred pages are devoted to the principles and practice of whist, has been prepared by Lenard Leigh and Ernest Bergholt.

From the C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston:

"The sweetest love story ever told" is the claim the publishers make for William Henry Carson's novel, Hester Blair. The tale is the romance of a country girl, who is married secretly, and is obliged to suffer the consequences.

From M. Coulton & Co., Richmond, Ind.:

Aaron Burr, by Isaac Jenkinson, is a book which deals with those personal and political scandals against Aaron Burr, which left him with a ruined reputation. It is its purpose to inqire into the causes which led to these, the motives which prompted, and the results which followed them.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Cloistering of Ursula, by Clinton Scollard, is a romantic novel of medieval Italy, full of fighting and hair-breadth escapes.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Our Literary Deluge is a charming book, full of sympathetic interest, made up of essays by Francis Whiting Halsey.

From R. P. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

The Son of Jasper Standish, by Rita, is a novel of Irish life, whose hero's career is filled with wicked deeds.

From John Lane, 67 Fifth ave., New York:

The Lady Paramount, by Henry Harland, is a bright novel, without a trace of tragedy, and with some humor—and hence quite readable.

From the Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know, by Mrs. Emma F. Angell Blake, is an excellent work for women, whose nature is expressed by its title. Its author is a physician.

From the School of Interpretation, 838 Fine Arts Building, Chicago:

The Unsealed Bible, by Rev. George Chainey, is the first volume if a work to extend through thirty volumes of 400 pages each. It is an explanation of the Bible.

Let Me Tell You
How to Get Well.

Send no money; simply state the book you want. It will tell you what I spent a lifetime in learning.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I do just as I say. Over half a million people have secured my treatment in that way, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it because they were cured. Not a penny is accepted if it fails.

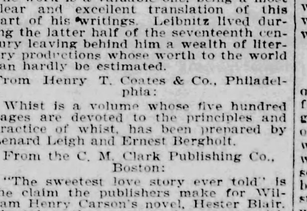
There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you. No matter how difficult your case, I take the entire risk, for those half million cases have proved what my remedy can do.

My aim is to strengthen the inside nerves. I bring back the nerve power which alone makes each vital organ do its duty. No other remedy does that; and in most chronic diseases there is no other way to get well. Don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking about it.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men sealed.
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2385 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

HE MEANT CULTIVATED.

He—Deed, Miss Smif, yo' voice is charmin'. Yo' ought to go to Europe and hab it kalsomined, 'deed yo' ought.

Reason for the Name.

"Why is it," inquired the men who was looking on, "that a hive of bees is called a colony?"

"The reason, I reckon," said the man who was removing the honey from the hive, "is that we tax them without their consent."

The bees, meanwhile, buzzed angrily, but the spoliation went on, just the same.—Chicago Tribune.

Success.

When success gets started your way everybody wants to help push it along.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Packing Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—The method of packing eggs in lime water and salt is as follows: Dissolve one pound of salt in one gallon of water; slack two pounds of quicklime in three gallons of water and stir well; then allow to settle for a time; pour off the milky fluid and mix with the salt solution. Put the eggs in casks, tin or jars and cover with the liquid. Eggs preserved in this way will do for frying for two months and for pastry purposes after three or four months.—J. E. W., Claremont, S. D.

Keeping Dried Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell F. M., of Atkinson, N. C., in March 28th issue, that my way of keeping dried beef is to dry thoroughly, then pack in dry salt, keep in a dry place, and, when using a piece, keep it wrapped in a damp cloth in a covered jar or dish. The dry salt will keep it from moulding if packed closely.—A. W. K., Battle Creek, Ia.

Alfalfa Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Some time ago I saw a question in the Farmstead from a subscriber asking information in regard to alfalfa and its culture. I will try to answer it, having had some little experience with that grass. First, the ground should be well plowed and pulverized. You can sow alone or with other grains—oats or wheat. The best success I had in getting a stand was done in somewhat of a hurry. I sowed the seed on stubble ground without plowing at all. I harrowed the ground thoroughly, then seeded it, used a brush to cover the seed, and afterwards smoothed the ground with what we call a stone boat or drag, made of boards, which smoothed the ground, and crushed all the clods. For hog pasture, I should allow more seed per acre than the usual amount, but keep stock off it the first year, as the growth is small the first season.—G. W. R., Juanita, Wash.

Grease Heel.

Editor Farmstead:—I see G. B. W. wants to know how to cure grease heel. I will give my experience. I had a fine young mare that had on one hind foot grease heel for two or three years very bad. I did everything I could, but failed to cure it. I rode her to my neighbor's to help him thrash his wheat, and at dinner time I tied her with a lariat rope on the grass. While we were gone she got the rope around her foot, and just sawed the flesh all off that sore, and it healed up right away and never bothered her any more.—J. H. C., Marcola, Ore.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in late issue of The Blade the question, what will cure grease heel? Keep the legs dry and well cleansed with castile soap and soft water; then apply once a day verdigris one-half ounce, rum or proof spirits one pint; mix and shake well before applying.—T. A. H., Princeton, Kan.

Feeding Young Chicks.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader tell me what I should feed young chicks when they are first taken from the incubator, and for the first few weeks after hatching?—A. D., Saugerties, N. Y.

A very successful poultry raiser here in Toledo says: For the first day or two, feed stale bread, crumbled up very small, and then rubbed up with hard-boiled egg, shell and all. Don't soak the bread, but feed dry, and let them drink water if they desire it. Then feed coarse cornmeal and pin-head oatmeal, both dry. Don't give chickens sloppy feed at any time. In two or three weeks put them on a diet of cracked wheat and rolled oats. Your chickens will grow faster and be stronger.

Gooseberry Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed a request from J. A. W., Piloah, W. Va., for to keep off or destroy worms on gooseberry bushes. If they are already on the bushes, spraying with light alum water will kill the light green striped worm; and if he will, each spring season, put in and around the base of the bushes a good forkful or shovelful of stable manure, he will have no trouble with worms, especially of the kind named.—Subscriber, Cutlips, V. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Put a half ounce of white hellebore into one and a half gallons of boiling water; when cool, use for a spray on gooseberry or currant bushes, and on roses for thrips. Spray under the leaves of roses.—M. A. F., Fenton, Mich.

Grafting Orange Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader inform me, through The Blade, how to bud or graft an orange tree which was grown from a seed? It is nearly 12 years old, and four feet, or over, high.—P. M. M., Hagars, Pa.

Bog Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse 10 years old. About four months ago he fell and strained his leg. He now has a bog spavin of two months' standing. Is there any curt for it; if so, what is it?—R. G. S., Canadice, N. Y.

A Dilapidated Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare I bought recently and find she is in pain when moving. The left fore leg is somewhat larger than the other, between the knee and hoof; hoof is slightly contracted; frog soft and all right. She can scarcely be forced into the slowest of trots and will not go a rod if left alone, before coming to a slow walk. She acts as if it hurt her to pull up a grade. A neighbor thinks it is in the shoulder, as she flinches when it is pressed on. She has been lamer than now. I hear the seller said she had no hearves, but she coughs almost all the time, and heaves some. Will someone tell me what will stop the cough and heaves, also something to stop the lameness. She does not limp to speak of.—A. A. A., Clifford, Pa.

TALK WITH OUR BOYS.

On the Wren, Its Habits and the Three Varieties.

Well, boys, what do you think of the wren?

The wren, like the bluebird, must have some protection. His rival and enemy the English sparrow, is always seeking an opportunity to supplant him. He is more daring than the bluebird, and has more confidence in man, frequently coming on our porches, or taking advantage of a knot hole in any building, and making his nest there. He is an untiring little creature. Song is the ruling passion of his nature. There are no long-drawn or sad faces among the wren family. In search of food they are adventurous. I have seen them go right into a bee-hive in search of moths, and if they were present Lady Wren would carry them home as a delicate morsel for her little brood.

There are three distinct species of wren in this country. The long-tailed or South Carolina marsh wren, the little chippy or house wren, and the timber wren. The first two species are migratory, and leave us early in autumn. The last remaining all winter, and can stand weather twenty or more degrees below zero. Their cheerful little song sounding somewhat like this: "Tilly co, tilly co, tilly," may be heard one-fourth of a mile away, and sounds very lonely, as they live in the depths of the forest, and sing most in the winter. The wood when is smallest of the wren family, and darkest in color; they are dark as parched coffee, and have a little, short tail standing straight up on his back. The whole wren family are great nest builders. The little chippy wren often has two families on hand at once, and I have often seen as many as seven young ones in a nest at one time, but four or five are the usual number.

The wood wren seeks a brush pile or hollow stump or log as its nesting place. The habits of the long tailed wren are very similar to those of his cousin, little chippy. Boys, nail up some boxes for the wrens, but don't make the holes large enough for the English sparrow.

R. C. C.

KANSAS HARD WHEATS.

Views of Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture.

Kansas is virtually the only portion of America producing the famous hard red wheat in considerable quantities, in which, as in many other things, the state is unique. The seed was first experimented with in some of the central counties nearly thirty years ago, being brought by Mennonite immigrants from southern Russia, near the Black sea, who apparently understood much better than Americans its hardy productiveness and real value. For years following its introduction it was disparaged by American millers and grain buyers, who claimed that its flinty character made it so difficult to grind as to materially lessen its market value. The farmers, however, persevered in sowing it and the production steadily increased, although they were compelled to accept in the markets from ten to fifteen cents per bushel below what buyers and millers were willing to pay for the softer and much better known varieties yielding considerably fewer bushels per acre. They persistently argued that it was more profitable to raise a wheat that would reliably yield them, one year with another, from eighteen to forty bushels per acre, even though selling for but 70 cents per bushel, than to raise a crop selling for 80 to 85 cents per bushel and yielding perhaps only twelve to fifteen bushels. This, in the course of a few years, compelled millers to devise ways and means for more successfully and economically converting this hard wheat into flour, and there were brought into use devices and processes for softening the grain by steaming and moistening before grinding. These are now in general use, and are considered indispensable wherever the hard wheats are floured.

The best of this wheat is perhaps most largely grown in the central third of the state, from east to west, and in altitudes ranging from about 1,250 feet in Marion and Sumner counties to 2,100 feet in Edwards, an average close to or slightly below 1,600 feet. The four largest wheat producing counties, Sumner, Barton, Rice and McPherson, have an altitude for each, respectively, averaging about 1,250, 1,900, 1,700 and 1,450 feet. These wheats do not retain their peculiar characteristics so well when grown in the extreme eastern or southeastern counties, showing a tendency to assume more the qualities of the soft sorts; it is claimed by many intelligent observers that this is true, but to a much less extent, elsewhere, wherever they are grown in Kansas. This fact has for some time suggested the desirability of procuring fresh seed, from time to time, from its original home in Russia, and in the year 1901, through the concerted efforts of the Kansas grain and milling interests, an importation of 15,000 bushels of choice seed was made direct from southern Russia, and distributed at cost in time for the fall sowing. Farmers are rapidly learning that profit comes from sowing the best obtainable, and that sowing the same wheat continuously on the same ground is not always satisfactory. A change of seed, such as from one county to another, or even from one neighborhood to another, and from northern localities to those more southern, is excellent, and preferably the latter, rather than from south to north.

ALFALFA CULTURE.

Bulletin of the Nebraska Experiment Station on This Topic.

Lincoln, Neb., April 21.—The Nebraska Experiment Station asked some 700 successful alfalfa raisers in this state to report their methods. A study of the replies gives some valuable information.

An astonishing feature of the replies is the large amount of alfalfa that they show to be growing on land with a clay subsoil. Sandy clay, clay loam, clay and lime, etc., were not counted as clay. In spite of this limitation, 245 clay or gumbo subsoils are reported. A clay or even a gumbo subsoil does not appear to be a barrier to successful alfalfa culture.

The seed bed was prepared by plowing and further working in 373 cases, and by disking or cultivating in 75. Among the latter is one method that appears to be popular and satisfactory. This consists in thoroughly disking corn land after all trash has been removed from the field.

A study of the dates of sowing alfalfa seed in the spring shows a range from early March to late June, although where advice was volunteered it was practically unanimous in favor of early sowing. There were only eight reports of summer or fall sowing, of which one was sown in July, four in August, and three in September.

In 146 cases a nurse crop was used, while in 393 cases the alfalfa seed was sown without that of any other crop. The use of the nurse crop was largely confined to extreme eastern Nebraska and the irrigated land of the west. Many persons who used a nurse crop say that they would not do so again.

There were 138 reports of less than twenty pounds of seed per acre being used, and 336 reports of twenty pounds or more being sown. The evidence seems to be in favor of the use of at least twenty pounds of seed per acre.

Of the persons replying to the inquiries, 221 have stands of alfalfa that yield more than four tons of cured hay per acre each season, while 157 do not get as much as four tons of hay per acre.

Of persons having practiced disking alfalfa in the spring or at other times, 138 report that beneficial results have been obtained, while seven report that disking has been ineffective or injurious. By disking alfalfa is meant going over it

WHY ARE YOU SICK?

AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND EXPERIMENTATION DR. J. M. PEEBLES HAS PERFECTED A TREATMENT THAT PROMISES HEALTH TO ALL.

Test the Treatment Free

In order to reveal to suffering humanity the great discoveries he has made and to explain to them his wonderful method of curing the sick the Doctor has written a book entitled "A Message of Hope," which everyone in poor health should have. The book gives you the key to perfect health and fully explains how those sands of hopeless sufferers have been cured by this system after being given up by the regular physician. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure even though all else has failed that he has instructed the Institute, of which he is physician in chief, to give every reader of the Blade who is in poor health several days' treatment absolutely in order that they may know positively that it will cure them before they are put to any expense whatever. This offer is genuine and done purely to convince sufferers that the treatment is all that is claimed for it. Mr. J. Selstrop, 187 Grescent street, Buffalo, writes as follows: "About a week ago my wife received the diagnosis and trial treatment from you. She has been benefited more than a cure from anything the other doctors we have had and we have had one constantly for four years. The results of the treatment are wonderful." It will cost you absolutely nothing to test this wonderful treatment for yourself. Write at once for it. Address Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich. Drawer 21, stating your troubles, and the doctors will prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition and send you free of cost a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice and their book "A Message of Hope."

Save the Hogs.

Payne, C., April 26, 1901.

I have been using your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for my hogs. I know it saved the life of a sow and two pigs for us. I think it is an excellent stock medicine. JAMES A. MERCER.

HOGS are the hardest animals to raise. They eat ravenously and are often sick with digestive troubles on account of their gluttonous appetites. The abuse of their digestive organs keeps their bowels and liver an easy prey to contagion. It is very difficult to treat them when one sick because they immediately refuse to eat and the hog raiser is obliged to stand helplessly by and see his swine lose more flesh in one day of sickness than they could gain in a week of health. Thousands of breeders are avoiding this trouble and loss of profit by giving their herds an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their slop. This great medicine is like the renowned Thedford's Black-Draught, but it is put up in a cheaper form and made more palatable for animals. It is a wonderful preventive of disease and will cure anything short of an advanced case of cholera which no medicine can cure. It is an absolute preventive of this disease because it frees the bowels and stirs up the torpid liver. When given occasionally to a herd it will keep the swine in health and free from contagion. A breeder rightfully looks upon every pound of flesh on his hogs as so much money. In this way a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will pay for itself tenfold. In cases of severe sickness its value as a curative has been proven when other remedies fail. Over a half million owners and raisers of stock use Black-Draught Stock Medicine with great success. No stock raiser can afford to be without this great stock remedy. Secure a 25-cent half-pound air tight can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine from your dealer today.

CASH OR CREDIT. Catalogue FREE.

PRICE $33.50 It will pay you to send for our Catalogue No. 6, quoting prices on Buggies, Harness, etc. We sell direct from our Factory to Consumers at Factory Prices. This guaranteed Buggy only $33.50; Cash or Easy Monthly Payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.

Write for Free Catalogue. MENTION THIS PAPER.

CENTURY MF'G CO. DEP'T 50, East St. Louis, Ill.

PATENTS

In the spring with a disk harrow before growth starts, or during summer immediately after cutting for hay. It is customary to set the disks at a slight angle. This cuts the crown root and stirs the soil. Some of the correspondents prefer harrowing to disking. Where positive objection was made to disking, it was based on the claim that it caused the crowns to become diseased. The great bulk of the evidence was, however, in favor of disking.

Of the persons who have manured alfalfa, either by plowing in the manure immediately before sowing or by spreading it on the field after a stand had been obtained, 110 obtained beneficial results, and 13 found it to be ineffective or injurious.

WINTER WHEAT.

Tests as to Its Adaptation and Improvement.

Bulletin No. 72 of the Nebraska Experiment Station contains the results of five years' experiments with winter wheat. The aims of the experiments have been to secure the varieties of wheat that are hardy and prolific, and that have the ability to adapt themselves to new environments, thus admitting of a gradual extension of the winter wheat growing area in the state; also to improve the quality and yield of grain by the selection of seed.

Of the 118 varieties of winter wheat tested during the last five years, Turkish Red and Big Frame have—hardiness and yield considered—been the best.

In 194 tests of these two varieties during 1900-1901 in counties north of the Platte river or west of the

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The "Blue Laws."

"Was there a code of laws in one of the eastern states that was called the blue laws, and if so which state had it, and why were they called blue laws?"—A. B. Stroud, Okla.

The terms "Blue Laws" has long been applied to an imaginary code of laws, supposed to have been enacted by the first settlers of New Haven. They were called "blue" because the epithet "blue" was applied in England at that time to all who disapproved of the licentiousness of the times. Thus, in Butler's Hudibras, such a person's religion is referred to as "Presbyterian true blue."

The early settlers of New Haven were very strict in their views as to proper conduct in the family and in public; and a man named Samuel Andrew Peters, who was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1735, is responsible for the story about the alleged Blue Laws. He became a minister of the Church of England, and had charge of the churches in Hartford and Hebron. Being a Tory, he was compelled in 1774 to flee to England. There he revenged himself on the patriots by publishing, in 1781, a book called A General History of Connecticut, which has been freely called the "most unscrupulous and malicious of lying narratives." In this he pretended to give a list of prohibitions enacted into law by the early colonists of New Haven. Those he gives all relate to personal conduct of persons, such as forbidding a man to kiss his wife on the Sabbath, compelling attendance at divine worship, forbidding smoking on the public streets, fixing penalties for swearing in public, and so on. The falsity of Peters's statements was long ago proved. No such laws were ever enacted. The term "blue laws" has gradually come into common use to designate the laws in any state which forbid common labor on Sunday, the Sunday selling of liquors and other articles, etc.

Standard Time.

"Will you please explain standard time?"—C. S. P., Plain City, O.

By the rotation of the earth on its axis, the sun appears to travel over 15 degrees of longitude every hour. That is, if the sun is overhead at exact noon at any point, it is 11 o'clock a. m. at any point 15 degrees west, and 1 o'clock p. m. at any point 15 degrees east.

Hence, the United States is divided into four belts, 15 degrees wide. At all points in the first belt, or Eastern time, the time is that of the meridian of 75 degrees west of Greenwich; the next belt, or "plus" time, keeps the time of the 90th meridian; the next belt, or western time, keeps the time of the 105th meridian; and from there to the Pacific, the time is that of the 120th meridian, or Pacific time. The cities of the United States crossing these belts have established certain points at stations, as the question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The "Blue Laws."

"Was there a code of laws in one of the eastern states that was called the blue laws, and if so which state had it, and why were they called blue laws?"—A. B. Stroud, Okla.

The terms "Blue Laws" has long been applied to an imaginary code of laws, supposed to have been enacted by the first settlers of New Haven. They were called "blue" because the epithet "blue" was applied in England at that time to all who disapproved of the licentiousness of the times. Thus, in Butler's Hudibras, such a person's religion is referred to as "Presbyterian true blue."

The early settlers of New Haven were very strict in their views as to proper conduct in the family and in public; and a man named Samuel Andrew Peters, who was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1735, is responsible for the story about the alleged Blue Laws. He became a minister of the Church of England, and had charge of the churches in Hartford and Hebron. Being a Tory, he was compelled in 1774 to flee to England. There he revenged himself on the patriots by publishing, in 1781, a book called A General History of Connecticut, which has been freely called the "most unscrupulous and malicious of lying narratives." In this he pretended to give a list of prohibitions enacted into law by the early colonists of New Haven. Those he gives all relate to personal conduct of persons, such as forbidding a man to kiss his wife on the Sabbath, compelling attendance at divine worship, forbidding smoking on the public streets, fixing penalties for swearing in public, and so on. The falsity of Peters's statements was long ago proved. No such laws were ever enacted. The term "blue laws" has gradually come into common use to designate the laws in any state which forbid common labor on Sunday, the Sunday selling of liquors and other articles, etc.

Clara Barton.

"Will you please give me a sketch of Clara Barton, especially touching on her younger days, her character and her work."—C. W., Gerry, N. Y.

Miss Clara Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1830. During the civil war she did relief work on battlefields, and organized search for missing men, for which work congress voted $15,000. Left out the grounds of the national cemetery at Andersonville. During the Franco-Prussian war, she was associated with the International Red Cross; secured the adoption of the treaty of Geneva, 1882; was the first president of the American Red Cross association, and has remained at its head since, including since its re-incorporation by congress in 1900. She distributed relief, Russian famine, 1892; Armenian massacres, 1896; carried relief to Cuba in 1898, at the request of President McKinley; did personal field work in the Spanish war; conducted Red Cross relief at Galveston, after the great disaster, August, 1900.

Hyacinths.

"I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time and enjoy the reading very much. I am a lover of flowers, and will ask the history of the hyacinth. What is to be done with a hyacinth after it is done blooming?"—G. C., Everton, Mo.

The hyacinth is a native of the Orient. Great changes in the flower itself have been produced by cultivation, and the size of the flower-cluster has been greatly increased. There is a very great variety of colors, from pure white, through various shades of red and blue, to nearly black, also single and double ones, with flowers variously striped and shaded. The bulb growers around Haarlem, Holland, supply the world with hyacinths. Established varieties are multiplied by setting out separately the small bulbs which form around the base of the larger ones. The bulbs for outdoor culture are usually planted in October, in a rich, light soil, with plenty of cow manure as fertilizer. The bulbs should be set 8 inches apart and 4 inches deep. When cold weather comes on, the bed is covered with litter until spring. When the flowers decay, the flower-stalks are cut away, and the bulbs allowed to remain until the fading of the leaves shows they have finished their growth; the bulbs are then taken up, dried in the sun, like onions, each wrapped in paper with its label, and kept in a cool, dry place until time to plant in autumn.

Heliodorus.

"I have an art study by Raphael, entitled Heliodorus. Will you kindly give a sketch of this character?"—P. B. L., Ft. Collins, Colo.

The word Heliodorus means "gift of the sun." It was the name of a Greek romance writer, born in Emesa, Syria, who flourished at the close of the 4th century, A. D. In his latter days he became a Christian, and rose to be bishop of Tricca, Thessaly, where he introduced the regulation that every priest should be deposed who did not repudiate his wife.

Price of Beef.

"If a pound of Nebraska-fed steak is worth twelve cents, when corn is worth twelve cents a bushel, what ought a pound of the same kind of steak be worth when corn is worth forty-eight cents a bushel where fed? If a pound of steak was worth as much as a bushel of corn before the birth of the beef trust, who is the loser, if it be worth but little more than the third of a bushels of corn since the formation of that trust?"—G. W. F., Barnhill, O.

All such questions are irrelevant, for the price of corn does not regulate the price of beef, except in a small way; and still less does the price of cattle affect the price of corn. If corn were not used for any other purpose whatever than to fatten cattle, and if cattle could eat nothing whatever but corn, there would be a relation between the prices of beef and corn, which would mean something. The scarcity or plenteousness of cattle, and the demand therefor for beef, are the overshadowing factors in the price of beef—aside from any effect the combination of packers may have in putting up the price. Drop all such fallacious modes of reasoning. We still recall seeing an instance of it since the old free silver argument as to the equilli of thebrium gument as to the equivalence of the value of an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat was exploded by the stern logic of facts.

Indians and Slavery.

"To what extent were the Indians held in slavery? Mention the names of the holders and places."—S. G. H., Mackinaw, Ill.

No sooner was America discovered than the Spaniards began to enslave the native Indians, and large numbers of them were sent to Spain as slaves in 1495. Columbus was strongly in favor of enslaving them. Under Spanish rule the natives perished in immense numbers, and those of West Indies finally became extinct. In Mexico, and as fact wherever the Spanish conquests in America extended, the natives were made slaves. Slavery of Indians came into existence in the early history of the colonies, those Indians who were captured in war, with their families, be-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.

MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."—MRS. LOUISE GIBSON, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

ing sold as slaves. The son of King Philip, the Wampanoag chief, was sold into slavery. The number of Indian slaves was small, however, and by the time of the Revolution none were held, as those in slavery had died. The Indian race died out in slavery; the negro race flourished under it.

Sam Houston.

"In Blaine's book it is stated that Gen. Sam. Houston had irreconcilable family difficulties. What was the trouble?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

In January, 1829, Houston married Miss Allen, of Sumner county, Tennessee. A few weeks after the marriage he suddenly separated from his wife, without a word of explanation. All he would say was to protest that the cause of separation in no wise affected his wife's character. Public opinion was so aroused that he left the state amid a storm of vituperation, and lived in Arkansas among the Cherokee Indians for three years. No explanation of the separation was ever made, and as all parties concerned are dead, no one ever will know what the trouble was. Nor is it at all necessary that any one should know, we fancy.

Recoil of a Gun.

"A claims that the recoil of a gun takes place at the instant of the explosion of the powder behind the shell. B claims the recoil takes place as the charge leaves the muzzle of the gun. Which is right?"—C. F. B., Ong, Neb.

When the charge is fired, the powder is turned into gases, which are enormously compressed. This starts the bullet or projectile out of the barrel, and the reaction, or recoil, begins at the instant of firing and continues until the confined gases are liberated as the ball leaves the muzzle. In other words, the recoil is continuous from the instant of firing until the ball leaves the barrel.

Marie Corelli.

"Will you give me a short sketch of Marie Corelli, and also her religious belief?"—J. O. N., Grand Saline, Tex.

Marie Corelli is of Italian and Scotch parentage; was educated in a French convent, and made a specialty of music. Her first attempts at literature were three sonnets on Shakespearean themes. A curious psychical experience occurring to herself personally caused her to write her first book, A Romance of Two Worlds, published in 1886. Since then she has devoted herself entirely to literature. She has no particular hobbies, except a love for flowers and a taste for collecting rare old books, of which she has many unique specimens. Her favorite recreations are reading and music, and she is a proficient on the mandolin and piano. Miss Corelli is unmarried, and lives at Stratford-on-Avon, England, the birthplace of Shakespeare. We knew nothing of her religious belief. Biographers now consider a person's religion a purely private affair, and as a rule never refer to it.

A Time Question.

"You may take a well regulated clock or watch, take any almanac that gives the rising and setting of the sun, and set the watch or clock by the setting of the sun, and it won't be with it when the sun rises in the morning, and vice versa. There will be several minutes difference. Can you give the reason?"—W. L., Emerald, Mo.

The reason is simply that no almanac can give the correct time for every place. The times of sunrise and sunset are given for a certain meridian. At every point east of that sunrise and sunset come earlier than the time given, and at every point west of it they come later. The trouble is with the almanac, not with the clocks.

Dates of the Presidents.

E. J. V., Marshlands, Fa.: The following is a correct list, according to history in the births, deaths and burial places of all the Presidents:

Washington—Born, February 22, 1732; died, December 14, 1799; buried, Mt. Vernon, Va.

John Adams—Born, October 30, 1735; died, July 4, 1826; buried, Quincy, Mass.

Jefferson—Born, April 2, 1743; died, July 4, 1826; buried, Monticello, Va.

Madison—Born, March 16, 1751; died, June 28, 1836; buried, Montpelier, Va.

Monroe—Born, April 28, 1757; died, July 4, 1831; buried, Richmond, Va.

J. Q. Adams—Born July 11, 1767; died, Feb. 23, 1848; buried, Quincy, Mass.

Jackson—Born, March 15, 1767; died, June 8, 1845; buried, Nashville, Tenn.

Van Buren—Born, December 5, 1782; died, December 27, 1862; buried, Kinderhook-on-Hudson, N. Y.

W. H. Harrison—Born, February 9, 1773; died, April 4, 1841; buried, North Bend, Ohio.

Tyler—Born, March 20, 1790; died, January 17, 1862; buried, Richmond, Va.

Polk—Born, November 2, 1795; died, June 15, 1849; buried, Nashville, Tenn.

Taylor—Born, November 24, 1784; died, July 9, 1850; buried, Louisville, Ky.

Fillmore—Born, May 7, 1800; died, March 7, 1874; buried, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce—Born, November 23, 1804; died, October 8, 1869; buried, Concord, N. H.

Buchanan—Born, April 13, 1791; died, June 1, 1868; buried, Lancaster, Pa.

Lincoln—Born, February 12, 1809; died, April 15, 1865; buried, Springfield, Ill.

Johnson—Born, December 29, 1809; died, July 31, 1875; buried, Greenville, Tenn.

Grant—Born, April 27, 1822; died, July 23, 1885; buried, Riverside Park, N. Y.

Hayes—Born, October 4, 1822; died, January 17, 1893; buried, Fremont, Ohio.

Garfield—Born, November 19, 1831; died, September 19, 1881; buried, Cleveland, O.

Arthur—Born, October 5, 1830; died, November 18, 1886; buried, Albany, N. Y.

Cleveland—Born, March 18, 1837.

B. Harrison—Born, August 20, 1833; died, March 13, 1901; buried, Indianapolis, Ind.

McKinley—Born, January 29, 1843; died, September 14, 1901; buried, Canton, O.

Roosevelt—Born, October 27, 1858.

Perpetual Motion Folly.

Is there a standing offer of reward for a perpetual motion, by the government? If so, how much?—V., Cleveland, Ill.

Ther is no reward offered by the government, nor by anybody else, for two reasons: First, if such a thing were possible, the inventor would reap an enormous fortune from its sale, and would need nothing else; second, a perpetual motion machine is an impossibility, because it is in opposition to the known laws of nature.

By a perpetual motion is meant a machine which, without any source of power outside itself, will run until worn out, and furnish power to run other machinery. Such a machine is impossible. No machine can create power. It can turn power into motion, change the force or direction of the motion, but it can not create power. This being so, it is simply ignorance on the part of the unfortunate enthusiasts who are wasting time and money dreaming over an impossibility. But, unfortunately, those thick-headed people can not be convinced of their error. They will spend money pursuing a chimera, when a six-months' course of study in physical science would teach them the fallacy of their scheme.

Barring Widows.

"Please give the year and date the Pension act was passed that deprives widows of drawing pensions after the death of their husbands, provided they were married since that law was passed."—C. W., Landess, Ind.

The act of June 27, 1890, which is called the "dependent pension act," provided that widows of soldiers who drew pensions under that act shall not be entitled to widows' pensions unless married before the passage of that act.

The act of March 3, 1899, provides that no pension under any law of the United States shall be given to the widow of any soldier, sailor or marine unless she were married previous to the date of the passage of the act. This, however, excepts all whose husbands served in the Spanish war or in the Philippine war, or the widow of any soldier who was married prior to his time of service.

Election of 1801.

"What states, in the House of Representatives, voted for Jefferson for President in 1801, and what ones for Burr?"—H. R., Davis City, Iowa.

That was before the amendment to the national constitution. Then it required that the Presidential electors should vote for two persons, not designating which for President or Vice President. The one receiving the largest number of electoral votes, if a majority or more, should be President; the one receiving the next greatest number, if a majority, to be Vice President.

That was before the day of national conventions and national platforms. The Federalist members of congress met in conference and selected John Adams for re-election as President, and Charles C. Pinckney for Vice President. The Democratic-Republican (or Democratic, as they would now be called) members of congress held a secret meeting later, and selected Thomas Jefferson as their candidate for President, and Aaron Burr for Vice President. The vote of the electors stood: Jefferson 73, Burr 73, Adams 65, Pinckney, 64, John Jay 1. Jefferson and Burr having received the same vote, there was no election, and the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives, which voted by states. Tht majority of the representatives from each state determined for whom the vote of that state should be cast. There was then 16 states. On the first ballot, eight states voted for Jefferson, six for Burr, and the votes of two were divided. Balloting continued until Feb. 11, 1801, when, on the 35th ballot, 10 states voted for Jefferson, four for Burr, and two blank. Jefferson was thus chosen President and Burr Vice President.

Petroleum.

"Please give me a full description of petroleum, and name all the oils that are made from it."—C. M. R., Sisterville, W. Va.

Petroleum, as it comes out of the wells, varies considerably in character. That of one well or of one locality is different from that from others. Ordinarily, it may be said to be a thick liquid, of a greenish hue by reflected light, and deep brown by transmitted light. All have a disagreeable, pungent odor, more or less like garlic, from the sulphur compounds in them. As it occurs in nature, petroleum is of no definite composition, consisting of a mixture of various oily hydrocarbons, which hold in solution paraffine and other substances, some of which contain nitrogen. The proportion of carbon increases, the petroleum is thicker and darker, resembling tar in appearance; and at length, by losing its fluid ingredients, passes into asphalt.

Chemically speaking, the various substances which are used to produce petroleum are hydrocarbons. Carbon and hydrogen combine in a vast number of proportions. Their density increases with the increase in the number of carbon and hydrogen in a molecule. Those with the lowest number of atoms to the molecule are gases; then come liquids, and then solids, like vaseline, paraffine, and asphalt. Natural gas is a mixture of several gases of this series. Then come the liquids, whose boiling points vary from 32 degrees to 572 degrees, and even higher. The lightest oils—those with the lowest boiling points—are distilled off, and are called naphtha. Next comes gasoline, which includes those compounds whose boiling points are from about 140 to 167 degrees. Next comes the common illuminating oil, or kerosene, which come over, in the process of distillation, at from 302 to 408 degrees. Next come over the products known as vaseline or petrolatum. There are left paraffine and various tarry products.

No Name for It.

"A number of years ago, in Colorado, I knew a father and a son to marry sisters, and both had children by these sister wives. What was the relation of those children to each other?"—J. A. L., San Diego, Cal.,

There is no name for the many odd degrees of consanguinity produced by such marriages. As regards each other, the children are cousins; let it go at that. There are too many peculiar relationships for each to have a separate name.

From Aaron Hill.

"Who is the author of the expression 'When a woman will she will,' you may depend on it; and when she won't she won't, and there end on it?"—J. H. J., Liberty, Ind.

The stanza from which this is taken is from the epilogue to the play of Zara, written by Aaron Hill, an English poet and author, who lived in 1685, died in 1750. The entire stanza is thus:

"First, then, a woman will, or won't, depend on't;
If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't.
But if she won't, since safe and sound you trust is,
Fear is affront, and jealousy injustice."

Canada and Monroe Doctrine.

"If Canada should rebel against England, would the latter, according to the Monroe doctrine, be allowed by us to come over and down the Canadian rebellion?"—J. F. S., Lakeside, Neb.

Most certainly. Why do you not read over the words of Monroe, and find out just what the limitations are? President Monroe said: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." His further declaration was that we can not allow any European power to attempt to colonize, or to bring under its control, any independent country on the Western Hemisphere.

Oleomargarine.

M. F., Kalamazoo, Mich.: Butterine is simply a trade mark for oleomargarine, colored the same as is butter. Oleomargarine is made of the fresh fat of cattle, which is chopped up extremely fine in machinery, and all fibres and bits of membrane extracted, it is then a mass like snow and nearly as white. This is then mixed with a certain quantity of first-class milk, and thoroughly mixed by machinery. It is then colored, as butter is colored in the churn, and is put up in pails or rolls for the market. It is bette, to taste and smell than any but the very best butter, and is quite as healthful as an article of diet.

J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Please give an account of the life of J. Pierpont Morgan."—H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.

J. Pierpont Morgan (not "Pierpoint"), the banker, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837; educated at Boston high school and the University of Gottingen, Germany; entered the bank of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in 1857; became the American agent of Geo. Peabody & Co., London bankers, in 1860; a member of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., investment securities, in 1864; in 1871 became a member of Drexel, Morgan & Co., now J. P. Morgan & Co., now the leading firm of private bankers in the United States; was the leading negotiator of the bond issues of the second Cleveland administration, and has been prominent since then in the largest of the reorganizations of railroads and of industrial consolidations.

Miscellaneous.

C. E. C., Webberville, Mich.: We can not spare room to reprint well-known songs and poems.

E. S. I., Cedar Hill, N. M.: We do not know. Write to the state superintendent of education, Olympia, Wash.

U. C., Cooksburg, Pa.: The incident you mention is not historical. Why believe tales which are pious frauds?

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.: We do not know. Address a letter to the warden. Such questions should not be sent, as they are not of general interest.

J. E. P., Waterbury, Conn.: We do not know. Address N. K. Coleman, President State Board of Medical Registration and Examiners, Columbus, O.

W. C. C., Tupper Lake, N. Y.: As you surmise, the clipping you send us is contemptibly false and malicious. We do not wish to give the fellow the notoriety he evidently craves by replying to it.

J. E. M., Whiting, Iowa: Boston is the leading wool market in the United States, and Philadelphia second. We do not know where mohair is chiefly bought, but fancy that any wool merchant in either city can tell you.

S. N., Lakeview, Mich.: Some three months ago we printed a biography of D. R. Locke in this column. Kindly refer to your files. Or, send and get a copy of the Nasby letters, in which you will find a portrait and full biography.

E. K., Bessemer City, N. C.: The laws of Ohio do not forbid the intermarriage of blacks and whites, but such intermarriages never occur—unless it be rarely in the slums, when some abandoned white woman marries a negro for a protector.

D. L. M., Sidney, O.: Of course, the editorial paragraph in The Blade of April 7 should have read that "the receipts of the postoffice department exceeded its expenditures" for the quarter just ended. Unfortunately, we did not preserve the exact figures at the time, and hence can not give them.

Subscriber, Bowling Green, O.: The Yerkes observatory is still continuing its observations on the Nova Persei nebula, but nothing has been given out for several months as to the results. As such changes are slow, it is probable there is nothing new as yet.

J. A. L., New Berlin, O.: All freezing mixtures depend upon the principle that when a solid liquefies, it absorbs a vast deal of heat. When powdered ice, 2 parts, and common salt, 1 part, are mixed, its temperature is reduced 50 degrees, in all. Hence the use of the mixture to freeze ice cream.

M. S. P., Rugby, Tenn.: Here in Ohio, the design of the state seal is used on the seals of all courts, notaries public, etc., the wording around it being different. Several of the cities have designs for city seals of their own adoption. The governor of Ohio is the custodian of the great seal of the state.

G. R., Clarence, Iowa: The railroads have made a special rate of one cent per mile for those attending the G. A. R. national encampment at Washington. The distance from Chicago to Washington is about 800 miles, and the round trip rate between the two cities will be $15.85. From this add the distance from your station to Chicago—that is, one cent a mile, going and coming.

M. M. B., Crouse, N. C.: Jobs in two or more colors are usually printed on an ordinary job press, there being a different form of type for each color. The sheets are all printed in one color, then the next form is substituted on the press, and they are run through a second time, and so on. For a cut in colors, there have to be as many different cuts as there are colors—the first having only those parts to be printed in one color, the next the parts in a second color, and so on. Fine color work is generally done by lithography.

L. E. B., Decatur, Mich.: Never heard of it.

ELEVATOR FOR CINDER PITS

Anyone who has ever watched the men shoveling hot ashes out of the cinder pits where the fire-boxes of engines are dumped after each trip over the road can readily understand the service rendered by the elevating arrangement shown in this illustration. The ashes

must first be cooled by thoroughly wetting with water, which makes them heavy to handle, and on a hot day in summer the heat in the pit is sufficient to cause actual suffering among the men who are called upon to perform this disagreeable task. The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus which can be easily installed and adapted to convey the cinders from the pit and discharge them into large cars for transportation to the ordinary deposit. The elevator consists of a cable car running on an inclined track, with a hydraulic or compressed air cylinder for hauling in the cable and pulling the car up the incline. When the car reaches a point directly above the receiving car an automatic trip opens the floor and discharges the contents. The elevator is controlled by a valve, which is turned in one direction to admit compressed air or water back of the piston, driving it downward and pulling on the cable until the car is lifted to the proper height. When the dumping process is completed the valve is reversed to allow the fluid or air to escape from the cylinder, when the car falls of its own accord back into the pit to receive its next load. The cost of the outfit is not large, as it consists only of the cylinder and piston, the inclined track and the dumping car.

INDIAN CHIEF'S EPITAPH.

Major John W. Thomas, on a recent trip to Florida, was shown a great curiosity in the way of a tombstone and epitaph. The stones mark the spot where an Indian chief is buried and are at St. Augustine, near the "Ancient Gate." Three blocks of stone about eighteen inches square are placed about a foot apart. These have two others resting on them with an open space between. Another block is above the two, the whole being surmounted by a smaller block, and being about five and a half feet in height. The head of an Indian is cut on the topmost stone and the next one below has inscribed on it this unique epitaph:

Notis
This Werry Elaborate
Is Erected in Memery of
Tolomato
A Seminole Ingine Cheef whose wig
warm stood on this spot and sirroundings. Wee cherish his memery
as he was a good harted cheef. He
would knot take your scalp without
you begged him to do so or pade him
sum munny. He allwavs akted more
like a Christian gentleman than a
savage Ingine.
Let Him
R. I. P.

Suburban.

Subbub—We have petitioned the railway company to build a new station at Swamphurst.

Towne (smilingly)—Good idea. Did you make any suggestions regarding architecture?

Subbub—You bet we did! We asked for an up-to-date flat building, with the railway offices in the basement.—Brooklyn Life.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

A MIGHTY HEALER

CURES THE SICK BY MYSTIC POWER.

You Can Know His Secret Free.

MARVELOUS NEW TREATMENT WHICH CONQUERS ALL DISEASES.

You Can Be Cured at Home—Generous Offer of Prof. Adkin.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the people," says Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons. "If I did not know positively and absolutely that my new home treatment will cure every known disease, even when all other methods of treatment fail, I would consider I was committing a crime to make such statement to the public. Nothing is so precious to a man as his health—nothing so horrible as an untimely grave. Little ills, if not promptly cured, often result in obstinate chronic diseases. I believe that my new discovery, 'Vitaopathy,' is the most marvelous treatment ever known, and I intend to give its secrets to the world. I intend that every man, woman and child shall know its teachings. I propose to tell the sick, absolutely free of charge, how they may be restored to perfect health. I would rather be a benefactor to the sick man than to have the wealth of Croesus."

The above are remarkable words, but those who know Prof. Adkin, and have tried his treatment, can vouch for their absolute truthfulness.

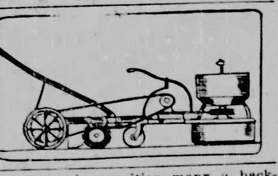
"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney trouble," writes Prof. John C. Nelson, a well-known geologist and mining engineer living in Dayton, Tenn. "The doctors had given me up to die. You can imagine what a state of mind I was in. I could not attend to business, and began to think my days were numbered. I read the wonderful cures Prof. Adkin had effected by his great discovery, Vitaopathy, and as a forlorn hope wrote to him just as my condition was in. He examined me physically. He gave me a clear diagnosis of my case, and didn't charge me a cent for it. He prescribed a treatment which I began with little or no faith, but I am happy to state that it has now completely cured and am a firm believer in Vitaopathy. From my own personal experience I believe Prof. Adkin can almost raise the dead."

Mrs. A. J. Siegfried, Stowe Creek, O., writes this grateful letter: "I was affected with a severe case of Eczema and Nettle Rash, which spread over my whole body. The itching and stinging at times was almost unendurable, and I wrote Prof. Adkin, and in four days after I began following a free advice he gave me the itching began to subside and the eruptions dried rapidly. In 10 days I was permanently cured. I feel better now than I have for the past 10 years. The free advice of Prof. Adkin gives a blessing to those who cannot afford to pay big doctors' bills."

Prof. Adkin says: "I sympathize with the sick. I want to make every chronic invalid well. I want to prove what my treatment will do. I want every sick person in this country to write me personally. Tell me the leading symptoms of your disease, and I will at once make a thorough diagnosis of your case and outline a method of treatment which will positively cure you. This will cost you absolutely nothing. I will also send you a copy of my new book on 'How to Get Well and Keep Well,' postage prepaid. You are not out a single cent. Write me in confidence fully and freely about yourself." Address PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN, Office 190 T, Rochester, N. Y.

ROTARY FLOOR-SCRUBBER

It is no trivial task to scrub the floor of a large hall or the deck of a vessel with hand scrubbing brushes, aside from the exhausting effects of the physical effort; and it would be a commendable act to provide the people who are compelled to do this work with the recently-patented floor-scrubbing machine shown in the accompanying drawing. As there is no necessity for the operator to maintain a stooping position many a backache would be saved, not to mention the fulfillment of the practical business man's test of the value of an innovation, actuated by a pair of traction wheels at the rear of the carriage, through the medium of two sprocket chains and a bevel gear. There is also a mopping brush mounted in front of the traction wheels, with a receptacle in conjunction to catch the water after the scrubbing is accomplished. Above the rotary scrubber is a tank for containing the water and soap, with a valve to adjust the flow to the required quantity. Arrangement is also made to adjust the pressure of the brisms to suit the height of the swiveled wheel in front of the mop. As the mopping brush revolves it throws the water into a shield or casing partially surrounding it, discharging it thence to the tank. The reservoir having been filled with water of the proper temperature and the parts adjusted the operator has nothing to do but drive the machine back and forth across the floor as long as there is a vestige of dirt remaining.



Prince Henry's Namesake.

A boy born in Indianapolis, Ind., about the time the special train bearing Prince Henry of Prussia and suite reached that city, has been named by his proud father Prince Henry Proeschell.—Philadelphia Record.

A Misunderstanding.

"How did Maude happen to accept that Frenchman?"

"Why, he proposed in French, and she thought he was asking her if she'd have another plate of ice cream."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bad Family Examples.

Brown—I don't like to read tales which show how geniuses were once unruly children.

Jones—Why not?

Brown—They merely encourage lazy parents to believe that their unruly children will all turn out geniuses.—Detroit Free Press.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for May 11.—Peter Delivered from Prison. Acts xii:1-19. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Instruction.

INTRODUCTION.—The earliest persecutions of the Christians were instigated by the Jewish hierarchy. But in the year 44 A. D. the civil authorities were enlisted in the same cruel hostility. Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great, received from the emperor the tetrarchies of Philip and Lysanias, and, with the title of king was finally set over the whole territory of the Holy Land. A Roman by education and an Idumean by birth, he had ambitions for extensive power. From policy and from sentiments of superstitious reverence he was ardently attached to the Jewish ceremonial. Naturally opposed to a faith that was subversive of Judaism, and anxious to conciliate Jewish favor, he seized James, the brother of John, and put him to death by the sword (Verse 2). Thus this apostle, who asked for a first place in Christ's kingdom (Mark x:35-39) was the first after Stephen to endure martyrdom.

IMPRISONED.—Finding that his course pleased the Jews (Verse 3), Herod apprehended Peter and cast him into prison, intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people (Verse 4) to suffer as they might direct. To make sure of his prisoner he was bound with chains and at night a soldier was placed on either side of him (Verses 5 and 6). Nothing disturbed by these circumstances, the apostle fell asleep. Remembrance of former deliverances (Acts v:22-23) may have encouraged him. The composure with which this good man took his rest is a beautiful illustration of the simple faith of those early days, when men trusted in the superintending care of an ever-watchful providence (Psalms cxxvii:2). It was the same heroic faith which Daniel had in the den of lions (Dan. vi:10), which indeed characterized all the illustrious men of biblical times (Heb. xi:23).

VISITED.—No good man meets trials alone (Psalms xxxiv:7). Though unseen, help is near, and when he least expects, and by a manner which he could not have predicted, deliverance will come. Peter, sleeping in the prison, was suddenly awakened. He found his room lighted up and an angel standing near (Verses 7 and 8). Frequent mention is made in Scripture of celestial beings, who come at times to execute punishment upon the wicked (Gen. xix:1), and at other times to aid the righteous (Heb. i:14). This visitor from the spirit world struck off Peter's chains and set him free. Other instructions were quickly given—"gird thyself," "bind on thy sandals," "cast thy garment about thee," "follow me"—directions pertaining only to the proper adjustment of the loose Oriental apparel, which had been partly laid aside for the night, but which must be restored. Peter must come out of the prison leaving nothing behind.

LIBERATED.—Out again into the night went Peter alone, leaving the disciples to pray, to sing, or converse (Verse 9). Verse 10. Why did he go? Was it under some prompting of the Spirit, or was he urged by timid brethren, who feared for his safety? Did he hear some call to duty, even like that which Philip had when he suddenly departed from Samaria? Where did he go? "To another place," the lesson declares. Many have vainly speculated concerning the field chosen by Peter after his flight from Jerusalem. And this is the last said of him for some time in ecclesiastical history. A new center is forming. The chapter of Jewish-Christian activity will soon close, and the work of the Gentile Christian church, with its headquarters at Antioch, will be speedily opened under Paul. The delivered Peter, in his new home, will become the compromising force between the extreme Jewish and radical Gentile sections of Christianity.

CONCLUSION.—The greatest theme of the lesson is deliverance. The leader of the apostolic college is saved from the sword by a direct and miraculous intervention. Not that he might remain in Jerusalem, the head of the church there, but that he might go forth into a new field to do a new work, of which the record is made. Success is labor in obscurity. Does anyone believe that the servant of God dies before his mission is accomplished? Are enemies let loose to destroy him who is in the path of duty? This same apostle declared to the contrary (I Peter iii:13), in his epistle written fifteen years after. But spared life means renewed obligations and sometimes changed opportunity. As we know little from Scripture concerning Peter's after-career, it may not be improper to mention the tradition in the church that he died a martyr at Rome. But Herod, his enemy, died a horrible end (Verse 22.) The life of every man is an object lesson for other generations, full of narrow escapes through the intervention of a gracious providence.

A LIVELY HONEYMOON.

A newly-married couple were on their way from Antwerp to Paris when one of their fellow pasengers cut his throat with a razor in the railway carriage in which they were traveling. Another shock awaited them in Paris. A visitor in the hotel in which they were staying was killed in the lift in their presence. On Sunday they called on a friend living in Paris, who had invited them to lunch at his house. When extending the invitation the friend observed, laughing: "You will not find any corpses with me," but when they arrived at the house their host greeted them with a request to have the lunch put off, as his servant had died that morning in a bath from heart disease. This was too much for the bride who fainted and then went into hysterics. The couple subsequently took the first train back to Antwerp.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—In the summer of 1893, I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. It was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. NONE OF THEM SUSP

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week... 152,000

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

There are over six and a half million dollars invested in fisheries on the Great Lakes. They employ some 10,000 men, and the annual product is worth $2,600,000. This is a vast industrial interest, adding a very valuable food product to our resources. Yet every one knows that the supply of food fish in the lakes is steadily decreasing, notwithstanding the efforts of the United States Fish Commission to restock the waters by means of hatcheries.

It may be a surprise to many to know that the reason the efforts to restock the waters, and keep up the supply of small fry, is largely from lack of accurate knowledge concerning the habits of the food fishes, their breeding times, places and conditions; their food, feeding habits, feeding grounds, and their migrations, both in the immature and adult states, as well as of their enemies. On all these topics, we know comparatively little.

For instance, the sturgeon, one of the most valuable of commercial fishes, is rapidly disappearing; yet we do not know enough of its spawning habits and places to be able to procure the eggs for artificial propagation. We know absolutely nothing of the habits of the whitefish from the time the eggs are deposited until the young fishes are some eight inches long. And we know even less of the other commercial fishes than of these two varieties, while we are in practically entire ignorance of their food and enemies, and of the conditions under which they pass their lives.

The national government, years ago, established permanent biological stations at Wood's Hole, Mass., and at Beaufort, N. C. These have already accomplished much in the interests of the cod, oyster and lobster fisheries of the Atlantic coast. What is needed on the Great Lakes is a permanent biological station, with a staff of trained scientific men, which should be devoted to the ascertaining of all the facts regarding our food fishes, the methods of replenishing the waters and of protecting the young fry against their natural enemies—those varieties of fish which prey upon them, while themselves valueless as food.

A bill for this purpose was introduced in the senate at the present session by Senator McMillan, of Michigan. The committee on fisheries, to which it was referred, has reported it favorably through Senator Bard, the chairman. It carries and appropriation of but $10,000, which is ample to inaugurate this important work. All concerned in commercial fishing, and all who realize the importance of the maintenance and increase of the supply of food fishes, should take up this matter, and urge upon the senators from their states the importance of passing the bill.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

It is amazing to see a man with the experience and intelligence of Senator Allison advocating the free coinage of silver dollars for the Philippines. The reason he alleges is absurdly inadequate. His plea is that the Filipinos are accustomed to silver. "They scarcely know anything else," he says. "They need subsidiary coinage more than anything; that is the first thing with which we propose to supply them. In large sections of the islands there is no money at all, commerce being conducted by barter."

Granted that this is true, it is no reason at all for supplying them with a currency whose value fluctuates with the market price of silver. The experience of all silver-using countries has been the same. Loss to wage-workers, prices of necessaries of life needlessly high to protect merchants from loss through the fluctuations in value of the currency, and more or less business derangement necessarily follow. These results of the variations in purchasing power of the silver rupee caused the closing of the mints of India to free coinage a decade ago.

Senator Allison is utterly wrong. It is not more fluctuating silver the Filipinos need, but better money—that whose value is stable and unchanging. There is not the smallest difficulty in establishing the gold standard for the Philippines. It is not necessary to flood the islands with disks of silver, whose price varies with the price of the bullion. Establish the gold standard; authorize an extension of our banking system to the islands; coin a Filipino peso, to correspond in weight with the Mexican dollar, the most common form of money in the East Indies, but limit the coinage, and make them redeemable in gold at the ratio of two to one. Then the islands would have an excellent monetary system, as stable as our own, and prosperity will follow. It is to be remembered that the Mexican dollar circulates at the value of half an American dollar there—just about its bullion value.

The four steamers which were built on the lakes, with intent to establish a direct line between Chicago and European ports, have been chartered for five years to carry oil from Texas to New York and Boston. The direct Chicago-European line would not pay.

David B. Hill does not seem to be alarmed over the course of the Commoner in opposing his Presidential aspirations. But it may be Mr. Hill does not received marked copies of Mr. Bryan's paper.

Through electric cars between Detroit and Cleveland via Toledo will soon be a reality. The cars will be run at a great rate of speed. The road will be of immense benefit to Toledo.

THE WAR IN SAMAR.

The investigation into the conduct of the Philippine war in Samar is entirely proper. It is right that the government and the people should know the facts. But it does not follow that the investigation will necessarily result in the way which the Democratic and mug-wump howlers assume. There are always two sides to every story. The sensational accounts of alleged cruelties may lose their force when we understand the real conditions. Major Waller has been acquitted by court-martial, and General Smith may have a proper and reasonable defense for everything that he has done. Both men have brilliant military records.

General Smith was a volunteer in the civil war, commanded a battalion of infantry at Santiago, was wounded at San Juan, has been at the front of the fighting in the Philippines, and pacified the most disaffected province in Luzon. Such a man is not to be condemned unheard. Stephen Bonsal, the well-known correspondent, is now in the islands, and he is an energetic champion of General Smith. His statements are the more important because he has found in the past occasion to criticise the methods and wisdom of some of the military operations.

The error of those who are criticising the energetic campaign waged in Samar by the Americans is, they assume that the acts complained of was committed against peaceable and friendly Filipinos. They were not. The plea of "humanity" is specious, instead of just. To punish treachery and assassination, such as that of a company of the Ninth Infantry at Balangiga, was an imperative duty, under the laws of war, and in the interests of civilization. It was necessary that a lesson should be taught that would prevent a repetition of such treacherous acts.

Mr. Bonsal recites the facts. The Filipinos in Samar were living peaceably within the American lines, and posing as our friends, when they were simply waiting an opportunity to strike. "For this alone," say he, "their lives were forfeit under military law, and when to this was added the merciless slaughter of fifty unarmed men, and the indescribable mutilation of their bodies, the Samarites placed themselves beyond the pale." It was necessary to teach the lesson that assassination under the guise of friendship is not a part of war. The allegation was made that natives who claimed to be "friendly," were shot down without trial. Here is what Mr. Bonsal says of this:

> These men, it should be remembered, had enlisted with him as camp followers for the journey, and consequently they were as much under the jurisdiction of military law and his supreme command as were any of the marines. After hearing the statements of his officers and men—and if there was a dissenting voice or any contradiction in testimony it has not been cabled—Major Waller became satisfied that these men, while in the United States service, gave aid and information to the enemy, who hung on his flanks, so that they might time their attacks to the best advantage, that they had stolen the provisions and ammunition they agreed to carry and conveyed them to the enemy; that when the marines were starving these camp followers sustained life by edible roots to be found in the country through which they marched, which they refused to share with the marines or to point out where they were to be found. Whereupon Major Waller ordered them to be shot, and the order was carried out.

What would the men who are howling against Major Waller have done in that case, where their own lives were in hourly peril from these treacherous natives, who were only waiting a favorable chance to kill and mutilate? They would doubtless have done the same thing. There was no doubt of their guilt. And if one objects to summary punishment according to the laws of war, Mr. Bonsal asks: "What becomes of the thousand and one drumhead courts-martial, followed by summary execution for treason and espionage, which the annals of the rebellion reveal—and that, it will be remembered, was the most civilized war ever waged?" Major Waller expected, he says, that his action would be questioned; he even anticipated a court-martial. But he risked all that to preserve the lives of his comrades. Would his critics have spared the natives at the expense of American soldiers?

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

If the statements of Count Cassini, the Russian minister to Washington, are to be accepted at their face value, all the powers have now adopted Secretary Hay's platform for the integrity of the Chinese empire, and for the open door to commerce with its mighty population. The State department is informed that the program set forth in Secretary Hay's letter of October, 1899, including the principles of the independence and integrity of China, the "open door" for the commerce of all nations on equal terms, and the observance of rights guaranteed in China's treaties with western powers, is fully established by the treaty just signed between Russia and China regarding Manchuria. It will be recalled that the other European powers gave their adhesion to this policy.

Russia, while not opposing this openly, used all her powers of intrigue to obtain by indirection advantages not conceded to the remainder of the countries interested. A secret treaty was drawn, which virtually ceded Manchuria to Russia. Before it was formally ratified, however, came the Anglo-French treaty of alliance—a plain threat of war against Russia if she persisted. The United States frankly protested against the treaty. These two factors caused a change in Russian plans, and the new treaty, just signed, embodies the following points:

1. Russia agrees to restore the civil administration of Manchuria without reserve to the Chinese Empire.
2. Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria completely, so far as military or civil control is concerned, within one year from the date of the treaty.
3. Russia agrees to remove her army with a reservation of a small force for guarding the Russian railway within one year, withdrawing a part of the troops in four months, another part in eight months and the final quota in twelve months.
4. Russia surrenders all claim to exclusive railway and mining privileges in Manchuria and pledges herself and China to the "open door" principle in that province.

All of this means that Russia feels constrained to acquiesce in the line of policy first laid down in 1899 by the United States, and which is supported by all the other great powers. That she will make it her permanent policy is not to be expected. She knows the virtue of a waiting game. It may be years before she is ready to move, but when she is the effort to absorb Manchuria will go on the same as though it had not been temporarily checked now.

The old schoolboy practice of calling names has not yet died out in Congress, it appears.

THE BEEF TRUST

As a result of a thorough investigation of the matter, Attorney General Knox has become convinced thhat there is a practical combination among the great meat-packing firms of the country. Hence he has directed that suit be brought in the United States district court at Chicago, under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The six great firms involved are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, and they practically monopolize the meat trade of the country.

President Roosevelt believes in the strongest enforcement of the anti-trust law, and the suit will be pressed with vigor. It will come up in the form of an application for an injunction, as the agreement between the parties is held to be in restrainst of interstate commerce. The Sherman law declares every contract or combination in restraint of trade among the states to be illegal; and on conviction each party to the combination may be fined not to exceed $5,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Further, any person injured in his business or property by the combination may recover in court three times the damage sustained, and the cost of the suit, including attorney's fees.

In the case of the Addyston Pipe Company, a number of manufacturers of cast-iron pipe combined in a similar way. The government got after them, and destroyed the combination. Probably the same result will follow in the case of the meat packers, and as a consequence any portion of the advance in the price of beef which is due solely to the combination, will be remitted.

It is absolutely certain, however, that the packers' combination has simply availed itself of a real shortage in the supply of beef cattle to push up prices on the consumers. Eliminate this needless advance, and still beef will be high, due to the lack of cattle. The farmers and stock raisers have advanced prices, and this is necessarily reflected in the price paid for beef by the consumer. It takes three years to bring a calf to the status of a "beef critter," and so we are likely to see prime beef remain at a high figure for several years.

POSTPONING THE EXPOSITION.

The people of the greatest mule market in the world are slowly coming to a realization of the fact that the Louisiana Purchase exposition cannot be held in 1903. It takes time to erect buildings and prepare for a world's fair on the grand scale projected at St. Louis. Chicago did not hold her World's Fair, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, until the next year after the proper date. There is no reason why St. Louis shall not do the same thing. It has been evident to everybody other than the St. Louis exposition officials, for a number of months, that the time is too short to prepare properly for the opening one year hence. Those gentlemen, being from Missouri, had to be shown the impossibility, and a realizing sense thereof is slowly filtering through their understandings.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has seen the light and it now discovers that the sentimental reasons for holding it in 1903 are fairly met by the fact that it was not till 1804 "that the transfer of upper Louisiana to the United States took place," the ceremonies happening at St. Louis. Then it finds another reason that if the exposition is held in 1904 the great political nominating conventions for the Presidential contest can be persuaded to come to that city. And it clinches its pleas by pointing out that the postponement for a year would result in a much larger foreign exhibit, as the foreigners have been complaining of the lack of time.

But why seek so many reasons? The plain fact is, there is not time enough to prepare for the exposition, if it is to be held in 1903. Take time enough to do the thing well, and run no risk of having Chicago get the laugh on St. Louis.

THREE AMENDMENTS.

The people of Ohio will be called upon to vote "yes" or "no" on three amendments to the state constitution at the general election held in November, 1903. Two of these are connected with the revision of the tax laws.

The first is an amendment which abolishes the double liability of stockholders. This has been demanded by business men all over the state, who point to the very satisfactory workings of single liability in other states, and to the fact that many Ohio joint stock companies go into single-liability states to obtain incorporation, to the detriment of the revenues of this state, as sufficient reasons for this change in the organic law.

The second is to change that provision of the constitution which compels the taxation of all property by an uniform rule. The amendment would authorize the taxing of each class of property on a different basis—all property in the same class, however, being taxed uniformly. Thus, there might be under it one rate of taxation for railways, another for farmers, another for city real estate, another for stocks and bonds, and so on.

The third amendment would give the governor of Ohio the veto power. The misuse of that power by the last Territorial governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, was the reason the state constitution of 1802 deprived the executive of this power; and in the constitution of 1857 the provision was retained. It is a valuable check on hasty and unwise legislation.

The new Longworth law provides a method of voting on all constitutional amendments which will secure a large vote. Up to the present it has been found almost impossible to secure the adoption of any amendment, no matter how wise, because voters would neglect to cost their ballots on it, and it would therefore not receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, which is the requirement. The Longworth law allows party state conventions to adopt or reject the amendment, and to place "yes" or "no" accordingly at the bottom of the party ticket. A vote for a straight ticket is thus a vote on the amendment. Besides this, each amendment is to have a column to itself on the Australian ballot. As a result of this law, we may have the subjects of these amendments made living campaign issues in 1903.

Now that Berry Howard has been acquitted of the charge of being a principal in the Goebel assassination the question is if T. C. Campbell has lost his grip or if the Kentucky juries are getting their eyes open.

BEVERIDGE AND TRUSTS.

The Democratic newspapers are shouting that Senator Beveridge, in his keynote speech before the Indiana Republican convention, took ground in favor of trusts and combinations, and that the President had read his speech in advance and approved of it. As a matter of fact, Senator Beveridge said nothing of the sort. What he did do was to treat the trusts and combinations as accomplished facts, a natural development of modern progress that can not be suppressed. Every thoughtful American believes the same thing, no matter what his politics may be.

But the Senator declared that he, like the President, would "muzzle greed." Trusts and combinations must not arbitrarily raise prices or reduce wages; they must be prevented, restrained, punished for these things. They are properly subject to the supervision of the people for the general good. Nobody disputes this proposition; the only difference of opinion is whether that supervision should be state or national. Mr. Beveridge believes in control by the national government. He says:

> A method must be found to supervise their operations, to give the people information of their purposes and conditions. It must be a national method; for the twentieth century combinations of capital operate throughout the nation. They know no state lines, are hardly conscious of the boundatries of countries. For this national supervision of corporations which do business throughout the nation the Republican party is this very hour providing.

The main thing in the Senator's speech is the regulation of trusts and combinations; and his utterance derives its principal importance from the fact that it is the keynote of the Republican policy in the Indiana campaign this year, state and congressional. It meets the approval of the President, and is the formal introduction of the views and policy of the national administration into the arena of practical politics.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The cable reports of the rebellion in southern China are extremely unsatisfactory. This is because the region is one without missionaries or other foreigners, and hence the news reaches the seaports in the form of rumors, rather than of reliable and consecutive statements. Like the Taiping rebellion a number of years ago, it seems to be a demonstration of hatred to the ruling dynasty—Chinese against Manchu; yet there is no definite statement of its causes, no more than there are of its progress. Stories come of the burning of villages and attacks upon cities, of battles and repulses, bnt there is no coherence to the stories, and we are unable to gather anything definite as to the real magnitude nor as to the progress of the conflict.

The Taiping rebellion began in this desultory fashion, yet it spread until an enormous area was involved in the hostilities, lives were sacrificed by tens of thousands, and the commerce of the southern portion of the empire was almost ruined. It may be that the present outbreak will develop in a similar way. The imperial troops are by no means up to the western standard. They are simply an armed rabble, not superior in courage and endurance to the rebels whom they are sent.

LORD KELVIN'S VISIT.

The English way of conferring titles sometimes makes the personality of a man confusing. All persons of scientific tastes the world over were familiar with Sir William Thomson, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and with his splendid scientific work. Later he was honored with the title of Lord Kelvin, and it is safe to say that many persons do not know that the latter is the same individual as the well-known Sir William Thomson. He has just arrived in the United States, at the age of 80, to look over the works of the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, of which he is a director. In New York he has been receiving the honors richly due him for his work as a scientific investigator, discoverer and inventor of the highest rank, at the hands of scientific societies and individuals.

All telegraphers are familiar with electric appliances bearing "Thomson's" name, including the siphon recorder, by which cable messages are received. To physicians and surgeons the name is familiar as the inventor of the ophthalmoscope. A quarter of a century ago he invented an improved method of mounting compass needles, used to-day on all vessels. In the domain of pure science, his discoveries in the nature and laws of electricity, the correlation of physical forces, the conservatism of energy, and other subjects of that character, have been of the highest scientific value.

He has wonderful clearness of vision regarding scientific matters, due not only to his native powers of mind, but to his many years of study and investigation. Hence his opinions on certain scientific problems are valuable, and doubtless correct. He believes, for instance, that wireless telegraphy will prove of great commercial value, and therefore that it will speedily come into general use. But his view as to aerial navigation, where any form of balloon is used as a lifting agent, is exactly the opposite. He says we "never will be able to use dirigible balloons as a means of conveying passengers from place to place. There never was and never can be any commercial value to any such affair. It is all a delusion and a snare." And without doubt, time will prove that the old philosopher is correct in both judgments.

RAILWAY SMOKE.

It is an important announcement, if true, that "officials of the Lake Shore line have determined to do away with the smoke nuisance on the entire road by the use of a new smoke consuming device." Such a device has been a desideratum for many years. Even with stationary boilers, the only device which is really effective is the self-stoking furnace; and this is inapplicable to a locomotive. If the Lake Shore has a really effective smoke-consuming device for locomotives, the news is of the highest importance.

Of course if one railroad can abolish the smoke nuisance, all others can do so. There is no doubt that all railway managers would have adopted an effective plan long ago, if such a thing had existed. And if this new device makes a large saving in the coal consumed, as is asserted, it will very speedily come into universal use. An official of the Lake Shore is quoted as saying: "We have found that soft coal can be used, as the attachment not only consumes the smoke but shows a saving of at least one ton of coal on an ordinary run," and that under the new instructions in the use of this consumer firemen were "given to understand that smoke on the Lake Shore will not be tolerated." It sounds too good to be true; yet everybody hopes the new device will accomplish everything which is claimed for it

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Port Chalmette.

The report of Col. Crowder, U. S. A., who has been at Port Chalmette, La., to investigate the charges that the neutrality laws were being violated there by the British, finally disposes of another Democratic "issue." Indeed, the investigation was hardly necessary, for most of those who have been fiercely berating the administration for permitting violations of neutrality have based their charges squarely on the fact that mules and horses are shipped from Port Chalmette for the use of the British army in South Africa. The man who declares that the sale by American citizens of horses, mules and other supplies to the British government and the shipment thereof from American ports constitute a violation of neutrality, preventable by the United States government, merely proclaims his own utter ignorance of international law and the neutrality statutes of the United States.

Senator Money's Folly.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, tried to treat that Washington street car conductor as he would a "nigger" at home, and the white conductor stood for his duty like a man. No railroad company in America would allow its conductors to permit passengers to ride on its cars without either paying cash or turning over a transfer ticket. That Senator Money had no transfer ticket was his fault, or misfortune, not the conductor's. And it is pretty small business for a United States senator to drag a conductor into a police court on a charge of assault, after a row like that. It looks too much like petty revenge on a man who believed he was doing his duty. The passenger who assisted the conductor sized up the merits of the dispute just as the public will. A senator of the United States has no more privilege in a street car than a colored porter, and has no more right than he to expect his word to be taken in lieu of a transfer ticket.

Canal Negotiations.

The activity of the state department in recent communications with the government of Colombia on the one hand, and with those of Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the other, has led to some misapprehension as to the nature and scope of the negotiations. According to the best information attainable, these exchanges of views have been undertaken with the view of securing the best terms possble from the several countries in question in the event of the selection of either of the routes now under consideration in Congress. The agreements have been formulated, and though no definite treaty has been signed in either case, it is understood that the necessary documents will be ready for immediate signature as soon as Congress has decided which route to select for the canal. The committees of both houses having the canal question under consideration will have laid before them all the information in the possession of the state department relative to the terms offered by the respective governments. The state department has been forehanded in the matter, and has done what it could to aid Congress in reaching a decision in regard to the route to be chosen.

The Danish Islands.

No diplomatic occurrence of recent times has led to so many charges and countercharges of one kind or another as the negotiation of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. The tempest in a teapot, which was stirred up here after the news of the signing of the treaty was made public, was, however, nothing to the storm that arose upon the consideration of the convention by the Landsthing at Copenhagen. The statements of the opposition, made in in a very excited debate last week, contributed to render the session a very lively one, though they did not avail to prevent the adoption of the treaty by the Landsthing by a small majority. The result of the debate was, doubtless, much influenced by the reading of a telegram from four hundred planters and merchants of the islands urging the imediate ratification of the treaty.

Decline in Silver.

A further decline in the prices for silver bullion was not unexpected, it having been pointed out that the recent sharp drop in the quotations and the absence of support accompanying it seemed to point to a continuance of the downward movement. Such views of the subject were amply justified by the action of the silver market last week. The price of bars in London touched 23 5-16d per ounce, and in New York the figures for commercial silver were as low as 50⅝ cents. These are lower than the previous low record for silver, which was made in August and September, 1897, when 24⅜d per ounce was quoted in London.

The Naval Bill.

The naval appropriation bill, as drawn up by the House committee on naval affairs, should prove fairly satisfactory to the friends of the American navy. By its terms the construction of two first-class battleships, two armored cruisers and two gunboats is authorized. The biattleships will be of 16,000 tons displacement, while that of the armored cruisers will be only about 1,500 tons less, making these latter vessels a little larger than the armored cruisers of the California class, already building for Uncle Sam's navy. The gunboats will be about 1,000 tons displacement, and will be of little account in reckoning up the battle line strength of the American navy, although, of course, highly useful for peace and patrol service in the Philippines and on far-off foreign stations of secondary importance.

Chinese Revenues.

A serious hitch has occurred in Pekin over the settlement of the Chinese revenue question. Sir James Mackay, the British commissioner of the International Tariff tribunal, has suggested that the import duties, now 5 per cent., be increased to 15 per cent., and that with the increased revenue thus obtained, the revenue derived from the likin, a tax on interior trade, be dispensed with. While the likin is an annoying tax, greatly hampering interior trade, the proposed increase of the import duties would restrict foreign trade. The American representatives on the commission have, therefore, protested against it. They think that the import duties should remain as they are; but to offset the loss of revenue from the abolition of the export duties, they ask that the present transit pass tax of 2½ per cent. be increased. They propose further that China be left to do whatever she pleases with the likin. Most persons interested in Chinese trade favor the American proposals.

Captain Clark Declines.

Captain Charles E. Clark has declined the appointment to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. He found that the expense would be too great for his private purse; and the fund furnished by the government was too meager for the purpose of the journey. Others offered to pay Captain Clark's expenses but he declined. Admiral Watson will go in place of Captain Clark. The admiral has doubtless accumulated or inherited sufficient funds to enable him to go to London.

The Fallacy of Aerial Navigation.

The exploitation of Santos-Dumont's experiments with his flying machine has led many people to assume that the problem of aerial navigation has been solved and that we are on the eve of seeing the upper air filled with all kinds of flying vehicles, carrying passengers and freight.

All of these roseate anticipations are without any basis of fact. Take Santos-Dumont's machine, and what is it? Simply a balloon, or two of them, to lift the machine above the earth; then a motor to drive a propeller, and some subsidiary apparatus intended for steering. We have known the balloon for more than a century, and in that time there have been numerous devices contrived for their steering and propulsion, but without practical results. The balloon remains a scientific toy, and also a dangerous one; for it is at the mercy of the winds. Santos-Dumont has applied no new principle. His machine is still "a balloon with a paddle," as Lord Kelvin says; and one can easily agree with that great scientist that "it can never be of any practical use."

Of course, one can understand the chorus of dissent from this opinion by the unscientific. The cry will be, "Look at the marvels that science has already accomplished! Look at the railroad, the telephone, the wireless telegraph! Science is making new strides every year; why say the conquest of the air may not be the next step in advance?"

This is no argument at all. The instances adduced are not analogous to a flying machine. The marvels of telephony, of wireless telegraphy, of photography, if you please, are each based upon the discovery of some new property of matter, or form of physical force, always existent, but hitherto unrecognized. The work on flying machines does not start from any new scientific standpoint. The workers along the line of a dirigible balloon, like Santos-Dumont, have, none of them, appeared to realize the real nature of the problem.

Well, what is the problem? Nothing but the impossibility of handling and directing a vessel when entirely immersed in a fluid. Perhaps that statement is not readily understandable. Let us begin at the beginning, and take the case of a yacht sailing. Water and air are both fluids. The former is much heavier than the latter. The water supports the weights of the yacht and her load; the air propels her. In point of fact, she is partly immersed in air, and partly in water, and her plane of motion is that on which the two fluids meet.

What keeps the wind from carrying her whither it will? Simply the fact that her hull is immersed in the water, the friction of which holds her, and enables her to be steered. The wind acts on her sails, and these are put up or furled, or trimmed, so as to preserve the factor of safety, and allow her to be propelled along a desired course.

But the problem of aerial navigation is an entirely different one. The air vessel has not the heavier fluid, water, to support her weight. She must have something that will exert a lifting power, to bring her above the earth's surface, and maintain her there for hours at a time. From Montgolfier to Santos-Dumont, innumerable trials have been make with huge, impermeable bags, filled with gas—a fluid lighter than air—to exert this lifting power. This presents a vast surface to the wind, and whenever it is violent the air-vessel is carried before it, as a feather in a gale.

Then, too, the steering problem is unsolved and insoluble. The rudder of a boat is in principle a lever acting on the water. Try steering a boat with her rudder working in the air, if you desire a practical illustration of the problem of steering an air-ship. Were the air still, and a motor driving her through the atmosphere, a steering apparatus might work in a limited way; but let a wind spring up, and it is useless.

The problem is the same as that of the old Greek philosopher who said of the lever: "Give me a place whereon to stand, and I will move the world!" So the aerial navigator, if he but had something else than the air to steer against, could guide his air-ship. The yacht navigator uses the air against his sails, stands on his vessel, and uses his rudder against the water. He has three factors—air, boat and water. The air-navigator has but boat and air. Give him the third factor—something besides air and boat—and he can steer his vessel through the spaces. That necessary third factor—where can he find it? What can science do to provide it? Nothing!

Hence it follows, as a mathematical conclusion, thhat no matter what bright visions Santos-Dumont and his disciples may have of aerial navigation, they have not solved the problem; nor will they ever do it along the lines of balloon support. Men will continue to make balloon excursions, but while they are in the air they are necessarily at the mercy of the air-currents, of wind and storm. The problem of steering in a gale is insoluble. The power of the air mocks at man's puny devices.

The only successful form of navigation is to have the vessel supported on the water, her upper parts in the air. To lift her entirely into the air, or to submerge her entirely beneath the water, brings up entirely new problems, which have never been satisfactorily solved in either case. Water being heavier and hence more stable than air, the problems of submarine navigation are far more easy than those of aerial navigation. The depths of the water are still, not in frequent rapid motion, as is the air. Submarine boats may be built which will be a success for short distances, and hence serve a purpose in warfare. That they will ever be safe and profitable for traffic and travel is extremely improbable. Still less probable is it that any form of air-ship will ever be available as a means of permanent travel.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MRS. ARTHUR PAGET.

American Woman Who Expects to Receive Special Honor at the Coronation.

Mrs. Paget is better and the royal family breathes easy again.

During the three weeks of her serious illness Queen Alexndra wrote daily and the king sent her each afternoon one exquisite American beauty rose, thus paying her a beautiful and double compliment.

That Mrs. Arthur Paget, of London, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, of the Scots guards, will receive a token of royal favor on the great day in June is well understood.

Mrs. Paget is an American woman. Her mother was the popular Mrs. Paran Stevens, a great society leader, and the woman who organized, with Ward McAllister, the famous and original 400.

To Mrs. Stevens belongs the honor of having named the 400 and to her must

be given much of the credit for the establishment of American society on an organized basis. The great charity assembly and other annual and well instituted balls of Gotham were given standing by her efforts.

In such an atmosphere was Mary Stevens born. When she went abroad, the wife of Colonel Paget, she was received at once in royal circles. The colonel had been a page of honor to the queen and his wife was introduced at court, then entertained at dinner, then made one of the royal family, in a great measure.

It is claimed that Mrs. Paget is the only woman who can drop in at any time upon Queen Alexandra. It began thus: When the latter was Princess of Wales and lived in Marlborough house she once sent for Mrs. Paget. "Why," said the then princess, "do you not call upon me?"

"I wait to be summoned, your highness," replied Mrs. Paget.

"Then wait no longer," said the royal lady, "but call often. And do not call me 'your highness.' Call me Alexandra. It is the way that two friends should talk together."

Mrs. Paget's vivacity endeared her no less to the king than to the queen. Today she is said to be the only woman in London who can drive King Edward's blues away. She is the leader of what is known as the king's set, and she is the hostess at the famous restaurant dinners which the king honors with his presence.

Mrs. Paget, who is very punctilious, hesitated at being the guest of honor at these frequent dinners. But, at the request of the queen, she took her place at the right hand of the king and often acted as the hostess, sitting at the other side of the table and facing him.

"My health is poor," said the queen to her, "and I look to you to take my place when I cannot attend."

In this way Mrs. Paget has held her own in royal favor with both her sovereigns.

Among the things that keep her in high standing in society can be mentioned these:

She is very rich.

She speaks many languages, and talks German as well as English, which is a valuable feature at Windsor.

She is an excellent entertainer and tells stories beautifully.

She dresses magnificently.

Her house on Belgrave square is always open.

She is an ideal country woman and golfs well.

She cycles in the fall with the princesses; skates in the winter with Queen Alexandra, and golfs in the spring with the king.

She is very even tempered and has the knack of keeping out of royal rows.

She wears black and white, a selection that makes her very popular with conservative royalty.

It would seem as though no more were needed to increase this American woman's popularity, but in addition to this she has many points of value.

Her husband's position is a very high one and he enjoys many distinctions, not the least of which is the medal of honor conferred upon him for meritorious service in the Boer war. In addition to this he is a lieutenant-colonel of the Scots guards and served with such distinction in the Ashantee war that he received a medal with a clasp. Later in the Soudan he carried the Khedive's star, which is also a medal with a clasp. During the Burmah trouble he was decorated with another medal with clasp, and when he went to the Soudan, ten years ago, he distinguished himself by his heroic action at Gemaizah.

Early in the year Mrs. Paget was stricken with a severe illness, and for a while her life was in danger. During this distressing time the king and queen were most devoted and did everything to assure her of their affectionate regard.

Mrs. Paget visited this country last winter, and while here was sumptuously entertained. She came over partly to transact important business connected with her estate and partly on social duties bent. While here she spent a great deal of money and purchased many gowns, showing her admiration of American dress.

As a child she lived in the greatest simplicity. If was her mother's idea that a girl should wear no jewels until her entrance into society, and until the age of 18 the child had no jewelry, not as much as a string of beads, nor a child's ring.

To-day she possesses the finest set of amethysts in Europe.

She has the widest piece of rose point lace in the world.

She owns a part of the Ex-Empress Eugenie's collection of Louis Quinze slipper buckles.

She has the tiniest hands of any woman in English society and has to have her gloves made to order.

She has made certain achievements along lines that stamp her as distinctive.

She has transported a colonial room to England, and one of the favorite nooks of her country house is furnished in New England style.

She was the first woman in the world to introduce the fad of furnishing the rooms of the house after the different countries, Turkish, Japanese, Russian and French.

Her gold furniture was gathered from the Paris museums.

She started the Sunday evening musicale.

She originated the dinner dance and was the first woman to give such an entertainment in London.

Just what honor will be bestowed upon her is not known. But it is certain that honors will be plentiful and that she will not be among the left ones. Queen Alexandra has several very high ones at her command and Mrs. Arthur Paget will be singled out as the recipient of something very desirable.

No Further Questions.

Dr. Furniss-Brice, the veteran surgeon of the White Star Line, and at present assigned to the Germanic, was out rowing at Liverpool one day with two young American girls. They were asking the doctor questions about everything, and he was slowly but surely losing his patience. Finally one of the girls noticed the bags of ballast in the bottom of the boat. She pointed to them and asked with a smile:

"What are those white things, doctor?"

"Bags of sand, miss," he replied.

"And what do you use them for?"

"Life preservers," said the doctor, gravely.

"Why, I thought sand would sink!" she replied, then suddenly stopped asking questions.—New York Sun.

An Arithmetical Subterfuge.

Boy (to grocer)—"A pound of sugar at 3d., a pound of butter at 1s. 4d., a pound of cheese at 6d., two pounds of tea at 2s. 6d. a pound. If I give you 7s. 6d. how much would you give me back?"

Grocer (writing it all down)—"Why, 3d."

Boy—"Please give me that bill; it's my home-work for to-night; I am just going home to copy it out."—Tit-Bits

Current Events.

General offices of the Lake Shore road are to be removed to Chicago and the new Lake Shore-Rock Island depot will consist of twelve instead of eight stories.

Movement to investigate charge that Senator Elkins is not entitled to membership in G. A. R.

Catholic University, at Washington, lacking funds, is forced to practice the most rigid economy. Seven professors summarily dropped from the pay roll.

Oleomargarine bill amendments taxing process butter killed by the House, and bill was sent to conference.

House committee will report public building omnibus appropriation of $10,000,000.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart unearths a plan for manufacturing postal cards in Chicago, arrests the proprietor, Louis Smith, and confiscates his plant.

Governor Davis of Arkansas says church charges of drunkenness and profanity are due to his activity against Senator James K. Jones.

Twelve thousand participate in confederate veterans' parade at Dallas, Texas. Crowds give ovation to General Gordon.

Two peaceable citizens of Brown county, Indiana, are beaten almost to death by white caps. Wife of one is rendered insane.

Striking cyers at Paterson, N. J., mill shops, forcing out several thousand workers and bringing about suspension of business. Several persons are injured in riots.

Kansas farmer is ready to be punished for murder to shield member of his family.

Two thousand employes of Alton railroad shops at Bloomington agreed to fight alleged meat trust by a thirty-day fast.

American Boy battleship fund of $3,000 cash, raised by Cincinnati youth to replace battleship Maine, cannot be disposed of.

Mountain forest fires in central Pennsylvania destroyed valuable property and lives at Marienville, have destroyed $500,000 loss, and 500 persons are homeless.

Railroad Immigration bureau in New York and immigrant business in general will be investigated by Interstate Commerce commission.

Cattle are said to be plentiful on the ranges and on the farms, but marketing will be late, and the quality excellent. Higher prices are expected.

Wives of senators propose an amendment to the Constitution providing for three Vice Presidents at each quadrennial election.

Senate committee on Cuba decides to investigate charge that sugar trust holds greater portion of Cuban sugar crop, summarily dropped from the pay roll.

Fenston agents found those are barred under new law from pay for pensions increase secured through a bill in Congress; means much loss of business.

Michigan beet sugar makers oppose removal of sugar differential and ask tax on refined article.

Forty thousand Porto Ricans gave $1.00 to McKinley National Memorial fund; were limited to 10 cents each.

President-elect Palma, of Cuba, after conference with revolutionary generals, decided to postpone payment of soldiers' claims till farmers have been helped to resume. Invalid soldiers will be cared for.

Professor Horswell, of the chair of old Testament literature and Hebrew at Garrett Institute, resigned ebeause the Methodists held his views too liberal. He agrees with John Wesley, he says, but not with modern Methodism.

Mrs. George H. Perkins, widow of the late commodore, presented his statue to state of New Hampshire.

Work began on Grand Rapids, Mich., $250,000 library, given by Martin A. Ryerson, of Chicago.

Oshkosh man, made insane by prosperity, imagines himself a millionaire and makes lavish gifts to his friends.

Berry Howard, alleged principal in the Goebel assassination, was declared not guilty by the jury at Frankfort, Ky.

Supreme court at New York decides that theater owners may refuse to accept tickets not sold by themselves.

Captain Lewis Baxly, British naval attache, to be recalled for undue zeal in gathering military information.

Secretary of Treasury Shaw, in address before Americus club at Pittsburg, predicted Greater United States.

Secretary Root returns from Cuba after making arrangements for transfer of island July 20, when United States soldiers will be retained to guard guns and ammunition left on the island.

Armed Kansas farmers, backed by Frank Rockefeller, drive off Chaunc

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $ **3.20**

Express Charges Prepaid,

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—Stats Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged--At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this is the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories

All the authentic yarns, stories, anecdotes, witty sayings and jokes told by Abraham Lincoln, with Introduction and anecdotes by Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the famous journalist who was the friend, associate and adviser of the Great Story-Telling President. The yarns and stories in this book are full of the homely wit and humor that appeal to every reader. They all have a "point," or, what Lincoln used to call a "nub," and are given just as Lincoln told them. They are given new and fresh interest by hundreds of funny illustrations and reproductions of the rare and famous cartoons of Lincoln. The book also contains full-page half-tone portraits—together with the biographies of the famous men of Lincoln's time.

This volume contains 500 pages, 7½x10 inches, 250 illustrations. Bound in elegant silk cloth, embossed in gilt, with inlaid color picture.

Price, with the Weekly Blade one year, $1.50. All charges prepaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices never before they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Ideal Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.00
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.75
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2202—Exeter Shirt-Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

This remarkably pretty shirt-waist is suitable for any of the summer materials. As represented in the design, there are two rows of wheel embroidery in the front, and clusters of tucks on either side; there are also two clusters of tucks at the back, where it also fastens, although the latter is a more matter of taste, and it may open in the front if desired. The gauntlet cuff, which is destined to become very popular in the coming season, is a particular feature of this smart shirt waist.

2310—Craig Frock.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. One of the prettiest designs ever brought out for little boys

is shown in the illustration. It is suited to little fellows two and four years of age, and is made of plaid or of madras. The shaped strap forms the trimming; the tucks released afford the fullness. While, apparently, this costume would be somewhat elaborate to put together, in reality it is very simple, and can readily be made at home.

2308—Bella Frock.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. To develop the attractive frock shown in the illustration, gingham, chambray, madras or any of the pretty summer materials may be used. If made of blue or white, the white forms

the chemisette and is laid in narrow tucks; the blue is then stitched with white straps shaped in the outline of the over blouse. The band of embroidery around the waist and around the puffed sleeves is open worked like braiding in order to run wash ribbon or velvet in the spaces.

2305—McLeod Waist.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2255—Pandora Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This combination of waist and skirt forms a charming design from which to make a dimity gown, and any clever woman can make it herself for a very small sum. The embroidery may be left off or added as desired. The waist has a full front outlined at the neck with a strap to give it the appearance of a square neck. The

chemisette may be made of white tucked dimity, and the gown itself of white with a blue or pink scroll in it. The waist is made over a thin fitted lining. The skirt is one of the stylish models of the season; it is circular, save for the very narrow front gore that gives the necessary flare about the feet.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2294—Gibson Shirt-Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This shirt waist seems to have caught the popular fancy, and has every indication that it will be extensively worn the present season. It is distinguished from

other designs by the broad shirt-bosom front, which is obtained by a diagonal fold of the goods extended from the shoulder and sleeve seams to the box plait in the middle of the front. The same effect is carried out at the back and is shown in the accompanying design. This is the most popular design for corded pique waists.

2297—Tapley Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2301—Wesley Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. This costume is made up from the latest patterns, and the dainty waist and skirt combine to make an exquisite costume. It will develop in organdy, or any other soft thin

materials. The waist has a square neck with a simple bolero effect in the front over a soft blouse. The skirt has two flounces, and has rows of insertion set above as designated in the illustration.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

UNEASY AS TO TRIPOLI.

Constantinople, April 24.—On account of the uneasiness caused by Italy's attitude with reference to Tripoli, the porte has decided to garrison the island Bombas, off the coast of Tripoli, and the port of Tebruk, Tripoli. A military committee is drawing up plans for the general defense of the Tripolitan coast.

HOW PENN YAN GOT ITS NAME

The Queer Result of a Compromise Between Contending Settlers.

At the foot of Lake Keuka is situated Penn Yan, county seat of Yates county, New York, and as the name has a peculiar origin it may prove interesting to some. In the earlier days of emigration and settlement, companies of people left the settled colonies, traveling in canvas covered wagons, drawn as often by oxen as by horses, and camping wherever they were overtaken by night. They had no definite destination, but traveled on until they chanced upon some spot which they thought favorable to a quiet peaceful settlement, where they could erect homes and engage in the honorable pursuit of farming.

A company of such people had left the New England states and, driving across the country, eventually arrived at the foot of Lake Keuka. There being an abundance of water and thousands of acres of as nice farming land as any one could desire, they realized the advantage of locating there and pitched their camp accordingly.

A few days later a party of emigrants from Pennsylvania chanced upon the same spot and were welcomed by the first settlers, and were invited by them to locate there, which they finally concluded to do, for by joining forces they were better able to defend themselves against the attacks of Indians, who were quite numerous. This second party were what are commonly called "Pennsylvania Dutch."

They began the erection of houses built of logs, and when it began to assume the appearance of a village they thought it should be given a name. Those from the New England state claimed the right of naming the village, by reason of discovery and first occupation, but the matter was finally compromised and named Penn Yan in honor of both parties, Penn in honor of Pennsylvania, and Yan, in honor of the Yankees, as all people from the New England states were called. It finally became a popular route for emigrant travellers going to the wild and unexplored West, and many others located there, the place continuing to grow, until now it is a thriving town of several thousand inhabitants.—Sing Sing Prison Star of Hope.

DANISH ISLANDS.

Must Be a Vote of People on the Transfer.

Copenhagen, April 24.—The session of the landsthing that adopted the report favoring the sale of the Danish West Indies, was one of the most sensational on record. The lie was passed twice and charges and counter-charges were hurled back and forth, while the opponents of the sale of the islands went so far as to impugn the accuracy of the United States department offices records. The president of the house twice called former minister of justice to order and he also left the chair and spoke impassionately against the ratification of the treaty.

M. Jenson, one of the opposition leaders, quoted a private conversation which he had with the foreign minister, Dr. Deuntzer, declaring that the latter expressed himself personally opposed to the sale. This the minister heatedly denied. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the lie was twice passed.

Former Premier Estrup, during the course of the debate, denied the foreign minister's proposition that M. Estrup, who is the leader of the opposition, offered to sell the islands to the United States in 1892 when he, Estrup, was premier. The foreign minister then quoted the foreign relations committee of the United States senate on the subject and M. Estrup excitedly reiterated his denial, declaring that the state department's publication was wrong, and that the American minister, who was in Copenhagen at that time, must have conveyed a false impression to Washington. M. Estrup admitted there had been some talk of a sale but declares he had never made overtures to the United States.

The foreign minister finally read a telegram from 400 planters and merchants of the Danish West India Islands urging the immediate ratification of the treaty, setting forth that the condition of the islands was critical, and asserting that the sentiment among the inhabitants was strongly in favor of the sale of the islands.

The landsthing to-day passed the second reading of the majority report on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West India islands to the United States, by a majority of 32. Twenty-eight members abstained from voting. The treaty will now be discussed by the folkething.

VIEWS IN THE ISLANDS.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, April 26.—Press comments on the action of the Danish landsthing in connection with the Danish West Indies treaty are, in substance, that it circumscribes justice too much. The inhabitants demand that the question of the sale of the islands be not left for settlement to a few electors, holding that every male native of full age is entitled to vote.

The result of the limited unofficial plebiscite of the Island of St. Thomas is uncertain, but, it is probably pro-sale, though the voting was close. St. Croix, by a vast majority, is pro-sale. It is reported that some slight anxiety is felt as to possible disturbances taking place there, but many people ridicule these fears.

The Danish cruiser Valkyrion will sail for St. Croix May 1.

BILLY MASON LUCKY.

Tacoma, Wash., April 25.—Senator William E. Mason, of Chicago, will probably become a millionaire, because of the faith he displayed three years ago in Albert A. Johnson, a hardy young miner whom he had never previously seen. To-day the Columbia Hydraulic Mining Company of this state, of which Mason is the largest stockholder and Johnson manager, owns a mountain of rich gold-bearing gravel in Atlin district, British Columbia.

Two years have been spent in purchasing, delivering and installing the largest hydraulic plant in British Columbia. It comprises 200 tons, and to land it at the base of the mountain it became necessary to build nine miles of narrow gauge railway, besides a long stretch of wagon road. Mining men estimate that the next two years will enable the company to wash out nearly, if not quite, $20,000,000 in gold.

Johnson was formerly a real estate dealer and city councilman of West Superior. Meeting with reverses during the panic, he went to Alaska and came near losing his life in the stampede to the Copper River country. In 1899 he went to Lake Atlin and commenced buying claims from disgusted miners.

WHITECAPPING AGAIN.

Nashville, Ind., April 24.—Another tale of whitecapping has become known here. Early Wednesday morning twenty masked men went to the home of Finley Stretchberry, aged 40, a few miles from the home of William Caldwell, who was almost murdered by whitecappers Monday night, and broke their way into Stretchberry's house. He met them with a double-barrelled shotgun and emptied one charge into the shoulder of one of the gang. The whitecappers then seized Stretchberry's wife and forced her into the kitchen. The husband was then beaten over the head with revolvers and clubs until he fell to the ground. His hands were tied and he was dragged to a woods near by and whipped until blood flowed. The whitecappers then tied their victim to a post and beat him until he was almost dead. His wife, who was recently discharged from a hospital for the insane, became insane from excitement. She ran to a farmer's house, but was unable to make herself understood. The farmer, however, followed her to the place where Stretchberry lay. Both Stretchberry and Caldwell are at the point of death, and Mrs. Stretchberry's condition is most pitiable. The two whitecappings occurred within 48 hours and no cause is known for either.

CATTLE AND BEEF PRICES.

Chicago, April 23.—President Levi B. Doud, of the Chicago live stock exchange, says:

"Comparison of prices of live cattle and dressed beef at the present time and exactly twenty years ago show that in the spring of 1882 live stock was higher in the markets of the United States, and the proportion of cost of the dressed product ready for the consumer was considerably greater than at the present time. At that time the packing houses and establishments were not concentrated at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and two or three other middle Western cities, but every city of any consequence had its own slaughtering and dressing houses. In the spring of 1882 cattle averaged $6.45, with top price $8. Last year in Chicago, at this time, the prices ranged from $4.40 to $5.35, with top prices at $6; last week from $5.50 to $6.40, with top price at $7.50; this week, $5.40 to $6.30, with the top price at $7.35. Last week in New York prices for dressed carcasses averaged $9.73 to $9.75. At a corresponding time in 1882 dressed carcasses sold in New York from $11.75 to $14.50. The records of the second week in April during the past eight years shows an average of $1.28 higher than last year."

BERRY HOWARD FREE.

Frankfort, Ky., April 25.—The case of Berry Howard, on trial as the alleged principal in the Goebel assassination, was given to the jury at 10:05 o'clock this morning. At 12:10 the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Mr. Jno. Will, Route 2, Rural Delivery, Muncie, Ind., a widely known stock dealer and farmer, writes Jan. 29th, 1901:

About Christmas, 1898, I was examined with a view of taking out Life Insurance. The examining Physician, Secretary of the Board of Health, Delaware Co., Ind., to my surprise refused to pass me, stating that I was on the verge of Diabetes. Not being satisfied I went to my son-in-law, Dr. J. N. Bell, New Burlington, Ind., who after making examination tol me that he nor any other physician could give me medicine that would do me good. I went home sick and discouraged and in three months lost 35 pounds. In the meantime I heard of Alkavis and procured some of it not expecting it to do any good, but felt duty bound to give it a trial. I soon began to improve and after a short time was re-examined by same Physician and he pronounced me "Sound as a Dollar." Therefore I feel that I owe my life to Alkavis and cannot too highly recommend it.

We have hundreds of other convincing testimonials as to the wonderful curative qualities of Alkavis the Kava-Kava Compound from Governors, Mayors, Lawyers, Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Bankers, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, etc., also from many others who have been relieved of Kidney and Urinary Troubles and other afflictions peculiar to their sex.

That you may test the virtues of this great discovery we will send you by mail Free, One Large Case and our book of 100 testimonials, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend this sure specific to others. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, 503 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MORO CAMPAIGN.

President Very Anxious Not to Have a War.

Washington, April 24.—The latest expedition of the American army against the Moros is causing more concern than any fighting in the Philippines for two years. The expedition is under the immediate command of Col. Baldwin. The Moros are the chaps who shave their eyebrows, blacken their teeth and pray to be killed in battle. Death has no terrors for them. If the big chief waves the rag of war and sends these demons to battle, there will be atrocities which will make those going before seem mild in comparison.

The President was thoroughly informed in advance, and tried his best to stop Chaffee. The old Indian fighter had gone

LIEUT.-COL. F.D. BALDWIN.

so far, however, that he cabled back that to quit now would mean great loss of prestige, and convince the Moros that the Americans were cowards. In fact, they had gone so far that he felt warranted in not obeying the orders from Washington unless they were given again. After his explanations were understood, the President reluctantly told him to go ahead, but to be careful to cause no general war against the Moros.

Col. Baldwin for many years was stationed at Chicago and Fort Sheridan as inspector of rifle practice. He is a veteran of the civil and Indian wars, and bears the distinction of being the only man ever twice named by congress for the medal of honor. The first recommendation was for gallantry in an Indian fight in Texas in 1874, and the second for conspicuous personal bravery in the battle of Wolf Mountain, Mont. He has also been brevetted several times for bravery. He was born in Michigan, and after serving in the civil war as a volunteer was given a commission in the regular army.

Washington, April 23.—The war department to-day made public the telegraphic cable correspondence which has taken place up to date respecting the Moro outbreak in Mindanao. The important feature of the correspondence is the closing chapter, showing that Gen. Davis' expedition is not arbitrarily stopped, but that Gen. Chaffee is allowed to exercise his discretion. It is believed that the presence of Governor Taft in Washington is the explanation of the President's direction that Gen. Chaffee shall confer with the acting head of the Philippine commission before adopting hostile tactics.

The correspondence begins with the cablegram given out last week, dated Manila, April 15, in which Gen. Chaffee recites the killing of the first American soldier, near Malabalgan, and the forming of an expedition under Baldwin to arrest the murderers. In answer to this the following dispatch was sent:

Washington, April 20, 1902.

Gen. Chaffee, Manila:

Expedition ordered under Baldwin will not leave coast until you hear from here. This will not, however, interefere with complete preparation.

CORBIN.

On April 22, the following cablegram was sent General Chaffee:

Gen. Chaffee, Manila:

The President is anxious that no expedition be made against Moros until all efforts by negotiations have been exhausted. This end he desires that you confer freely with the acting civil governor. In the event the force has been sent he desires it to go under the immediate command of Gen. Davis. The President will give you all support but desires the exercise of great prudence. If possible avoid by all honorable means general war.

CORBIN.

Gen. Chaffee, Manila:

With reference to previous cables on subject it has been suggested to the President that possibly surrender of Moros murderers might be effected by instrumentality friendly Dattos.

The President desires this considered in conference with Wright and to have assurance every honorable peaceful remedy has been exhausted.

CORBIN.

General Chaffee responded to the last cablegram by the dispatch given out at the White House last night, and published this morning, stating that to withdraw all the American forces would ruin our prestige; to withdraw part of the forces would be dangerous.

To this statement the following response was made to-day:

Washington, April 23.

Gen. Chaffee, Manila:

Your cable of yesterday has been submitted by acting Secretary of War to the President, who directs that you keep in mind the President's orders, but of course, do nothing that will impair our prestige or in any other way imperil the army. If after the expiration of the time I named your proclamation and after all possible diplomatic and friendly methods have been exhausted, your demand for the Moro murderers has not been met you will act upon the lines that in your judgment will best bring about peace and order in the island of Mindanao.

CORBIN.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE ILL.

Washington, April 25.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, is seriously ill. According to trustworthy information, the members of his family despaired of his recovery until yesterday. He is suffering from gout, which made heroic treatment necessary. His advanced age and the hot weather aggravated the effects of the medicine, and his physicians for a time could hold out no encouragement. The latest reports from the embassy is that he is slowly gaining in strength.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS

Strong Platform Adopted and Good Ticket Named.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—The Republican state convention in session here, to-day adopted a long declaration of principles defining the attitude of the party on both state and national questions.

The present prosperity of the country is declared the fruit of Republican legislation.

The death of the late President McKinley is mourned, his services to the nation eulogized and his exalted character extolled.

The administrative policy of President Roosevelt is endorsed in every essential

Gratification is expressed over the fact that Cuba is soon to pass under control of her own people. Just and liberal reciprocal relations with the island are favored. The platform says further and in part:

"We favor just and liberal reciprocal relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, which by the valor of American arms and the wisdom of American statesmanship is added to the family of nations. We approve the course of the administration in establishing peace and civil government in the Philippines. We oppose those who continue to resist the authority of the United States whether openly in arms in the Philippines or secretly or openly in the United States in sympathy with the insurgents.

"We are oppose to all trusts or combines of capital whose purpose is to restrict business or control prices. And, we especially denounce those whose tendency is to increase the cost of living and the necessaries of life. We favor legislation to prevent such abuses. We approve the sincere and determined effort of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and demand that administrative officers shall enforce the laws in the most vigorous manner that the legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed.

"While we favor such modifications of tariff schedules, as, from time to time, are required by changing conditions we insist that such changes shall be made in line with the fundamental principle of protection."

Daniel E. Storms, of Lafayette, was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state; there were no other nominations.

There being no contests for the following positions, the rules were suspended and nominations were made by acclamation as follows:

Judge of the supreme court—John H. Gillett, of Hammond.

Judges of the appellate court—W. D. Robinson, of Princeton; William J. Henly, of Rushville; James D. Black, of Indianapolis; Daniel W. Comstock, of Richmond; U. Z. Wiley, of Fowler; Frank S. Roby, of Auburn.

State statistician—B. F. Johnson, of Fowler.

State geologist—W. H. Blatchley, of Indianapolis.

For state auditor the following nominations were made:

Frank Martin, of Lebanon; David Sherrick, of Noblesville; James R. Henry, of Gosport; Frank Doran, of Laporte.

The total number of delegates was 1,687; necessary to a choice, 844.

Sherrick was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 891 votes. On motion of Mr. Martin the nomination of Mr. Sherrick was declared unanimous.

MORE RAIN NEEDED.

Growing Crops Still Suffering From Lack of Moisture.

Washington, April 29.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Much needed and generally abundant rains fell over a large part of the Missouri, upper Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, but drouthy conditions have continued in the upper Ohio valley, middle Atlantic states and over the southeastern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain is now very generally needed over the greater part of the Southern states, more particularly in the eastern districts, good showers having fallen over a portion of the central gulf states. A heavy snow storm interfered with farm work in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota during the early part of the week and the high and drying winds of the latter part in the central valleys and middle Atlantic states were detrimental. The temperature conditions in the Southern states and in the Northern districts east of the Mississippi were very favorable, but the week was too cool for favorable growth in the Rocky Mountain and north Pacific coast states.

Considerable corn has been planted in Illinois, some in southern portions of Ohio and Iowa, and planting is well advanced in Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Virginia. In the southern states corn has made good growing and is in various stages of cultivation, some being ready to be laid by in Texas and Louisiana.

Winter wheat has experienced improvement in Illinois and portions of Missouri, and is slightly improved in Ohio and the middle Atlantic states. The crop is reported to have suffered no injury as a result of marked temperature extremes of this and the preceding week in Kansas and Nebraska, where, however, in some sections it is in need of moisture. Winter wheat is also in need of rain in the central and upper Ohio valleys; no improvement being reported from Indiana, where a considerable acreage in the central part of the state is being plowed up. On the Pacific coast winter wheat has made favorable progress, a heavy crop being promised in California. Over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the seeding of spring wheat is nearly completed and the early sown is coming up, but is making slow growth. The severe snow storm of the 23d interrupted seeding in the Red River of the North valley.

Oats have made a favorable growth in the southern states and are generally improved in Missouri and Illinois.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Clarion, Pa., April 24.—The fire at Marienville, Forest county, yesterday raged until late last night, consuming 150 buildings and entailing a loss of nearly $300,000, with little insurance. About one-half of the town is in ashes and 500 people are homeless. The flames spread from the town to a lumber yard and from there to the woods, and burned for two miles up the railroad. About one-half mile of track of the Bradford, Bell & Kinsua railway was burned, including eight cars. L. S. Pickins, editor of the Marienville Express, was severely burned about the face, hands and arms, as also was Mr. Kendall, of the firm of A. Neil, while several others were injured but not severely. John Johnson, a tailor, is missing, and it is supposed he was burned in his tailor shop. Among the buildings destroyed were the postoffice, opera house, three hotels, the Marienville Express building and the Presbyterian church. The only business houses standing in the town are the buildings in which are located the Gold Standard Bank, one store and one restaurant. The town was without fire protection, save a small chemical engine which was practically useless. It is doubtful if the place will ever be rebuilt as it was a lumber town and the lumber is nearly all out of this section.

Free Pass Washington Correspondent Send 2c. stamp. Address: R. E. Pocket Dept., North and Potomac, Washington, D.C.

No. 2124 Jump Seat Type. Price, $50. As fine as sells for $80 to $90 more.

29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers, and we have been doing business in this way for 29 years.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship anywhere for examination guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 186 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit. Our large free catalogue shows complete line. Send for it.

No. 152 Top Buggy has 1¼ inch Kelly rubber tires and rubber cover steps. Price, $73.00. As good as sells for $40.00 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

THE GREATEST BOOK OFFER EVER MADE

A $16.00 Work and the Weekly Blade one year for only **$5.00**

The Complete, Genuine, Unabridged

Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War.

Thrilling Narrative. Authentic History. Graphic Illustration. Official Records.

It is the only **Complete** general history of the war and of the causes leading to it. It is **History.** A lucid, dispassionate story of men and events as they were. A narrative of **Facts** written in the very spirit of truth for the very truth's sake. In completeness, impartiality and real historic spirit it is absolutely unique. **Its Value Is Double**—because to the best written history is added a collection of **Contemporaneous Illustrations** which neither is nor can be equaled elsewhere. Pictures of men and places, of battle by sea and land, sieges, camps, fortresses, and everything connected with the civil and military life at the time. The pages are same size as Harper's Weekly and among the illustrations are over 300 **Portraits of Distinguished Soldiers and Statesmen,** mostly from photographs taken during the war. **Nearly 100 Maps. Plans and Sketches of Battlefields, nearly 600 Authentic Sketches of Places of Note and Events of History, such as Sieges, Battles, Charges, Hospitals, Military Prisons, Camp Life, Vessels of War, Naval Engagements, Reviews, Receptions, Etc. These are illustrations which appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War.**

TWO WAYS TO GET THIS BOOK. 1st—Remit us $5.00 by P. O. order, express order, N. Y. draft or registered letter, and we will send you the History by express, all charges prepaid, and enter you for the Weekly Blade one year, or extend your present subscription one year, or send The Blade one year to any other address you may desire. 2nd—Send us a club of 20 names for the Weekly Blade one year at 50 cents each, and we will send you the work absolutely free.

Up to $16.00 over set it has been impossible for thousands of old soldiers and their families to purchase this invaluable work. The Blade has just closed a contract for over 10,000 sets, and gives its readers the benefit of the low price secured. It is the best and most valuable work offer ever made. Order at once.

DESCRIPTION—Two volumes in strong, handsome cloth binding, size 7¾x10¾ inches, printed on good paper, large, clear type.

BY EXPRESS—We send the books to any part of the United States by express. All charges prepaid by us. In ordering be careful to name express office.

Remit by money order, express order, registered letter, or N. Y. Draft.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Big Steamship Combine May Modify the Policy.

London, April 24.—In the house of commons to-day the secretary of the admiralty, Hugh O. Arnold Forster, replying to a question, said the admiralty was considering the whole question of ship subsidies with the view of defining the rights of the admiralty in the event of contingencies arising, such as the suggested shipping combine. When the present form of agreement was settled upon no trade combinations under foreign control were contemplated, but the admiralty had appointed a committee to consider and report on the purpose and form of future subsidy agreements. The admiralty, in the meanwhile, had made arrangements with the White Star line which would preclude the possibility of any of their armed cruisers or merchant steamers being transferred to a foreign flag without the consent of the admiralty during the unexpired portion of the admiralty agreements. Important legal points were involved, including the questions whether, in the event of war, there was anything to prevent these companies from substituting a foreign port on short notice and whether the admiralty had the means of enforcing its right of pre-emption, or birth on such cases, or if, by abandoning the subvention the companies could claim the right of pre-emption clause. All such points would be carefully considered and the admiralty's rights would be ascertained.

Replying to a question in the house of commons to-day as to whether the board of trade has received information that several steamship lines had been sold to an American company, with its principal place of business in the United States, and whether the vessels so sold would retain the British flag, the president of the board of trade, Gerald Balfour, said he had no information showing that the sale had been accomplished. If the vessels had been sold they would pass to another flag.

New York, April 24.—One of the leading spirits in the international steamship combination organized by J. P. Morgan, to-day authorized a denial of reports that pressure is being brought to bear to force the Compagnia General Transatlantic into the combination. It is admitted that negotiations have occurred between Mr. Morgan and representatives of the French line, but they have not advanced to that stage where they can be publicly discussed.

It has been suggested that the new combine will probably enter into close relations with the Pacific steamship lines controlled by J. J. Hill, thus effecting a world-wide "community of steamship interests," with a resultant increase of business to the transcontinental railroad lines. Such suggestions are said to be premature, but it is well known that the Morgan and Hill interests in the steamship business, no less than in several railroad schemes, are practically identical. There is no thought at this time of taking any of the coastwise lines into the Morgan combination, although it is pointed out that several such lines running to Mexico, Central and South American ports, offer great possibilities in the way of increased business. William R. Grace, who controls large South American interests, has been a frequent visitor to the Morgan banking house recently, but his visits had nothing to do with the steamship combines.

HOME FROM CUBA.

New York, April 28.—The First squadron of the Second United States Cavalry, composed of troops A, B, C, D, under command of Major Walter S. Schuyler, arrived here to-day from Matanzas, Cuba, on the steamer Curityba. The troops, which consist of nine officers and 220 men, have been in Cuba since February 6, 1899. They will go to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Ninety men of the First and Third squadrons of the Second Cavalry and 350 horses arrived here last night bound for the same destination.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, 57, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, homeloving wife. MR. CLARK, P. O. Drawer 19, Chicago.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately acquainted with desirable husband. Address ERA, 31 Clark St., Chicago.

Attractive lady worth $30,000, wants good, honest husband. Address ATTIC, 50 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LADY in country town has $3,000 cash and stock farm, would marry a kind, honest man. No agents. GLOBE, 30 Michigan Street, Chicago.

$22 A WEEK and all expenses for man with horse and buggy to introduce our poultry compound, straight salary. Imperial Mfg. Co., Dept. 2, Parsons, Kan.

HOMES IN DOUGLAS CO., OREGON Garden spot of Coast. For information, write Roy McQuillan, Secretary Board of Trade, Roseburg, Oregon.

STEADY HOME WORK for ladies. No canvassing; no worry; no capital required; we furnish everything; $18 per week guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars. Mfg. Co., Dickey Building, Cincinnati, O.

ENGINEERS. Firemen, Machinists and Electricians wanted by Government; thousands of positions open; prepare at home by mail; examinations soon; free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $2 to $5 per week. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. ROYAL CO., Dept. 2, 26 Monroe Street, Chicago.

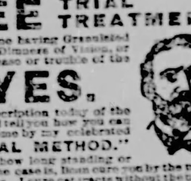
$20 WEEKLY straight salary and expenses to man with horse to introduce our poultry compound. ROYAL CO., Dept. F, Indianapolis, Indiana.

M-A-D-S-T-O-N-E

The Famous Madstone never fails to Remove Poison from any form of Poisoned Wound. Send for Circular. DR. J. H. LEE, Owner, Ona, W. Va.

FREE TO LADIES Simmons Medicine Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

$1250 TO $3600 Per Year Expenses FOR HUSTLERS—BOTH MEN & WOMEN



NEW PLAN AND OFFER. JEFFERSON PUB. CO., 12 Pemberton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent to anyone having Granulated Lids, Stycsis, Pterygium or Weakness of Vision, or any other disease or trouble of the

EYES.

Send full description today of the case, and I will tell you how you can be cured at home by my celebrated "NATURAL METHOD." No matter of how long standing or how severe the case is, from cure soon by the use of mild medicine. I prescribe remedies without the knife, and restore sight to weak eyes without pain. Write today and get the treatment and my professional opinion of your case. Dr. J. Harvey Moore, Suite 47 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SEC. ROOT'S RETURN.

Miami, Fla., April 28.—Secretary of War Root, Mrs. Root and daughter arrived here from Cuba yesterday on board the government yacht. The secretary says that no claim has been presented by the United States for the settlement of the sums expended in freeing Cuba, but that the matter will be taken up when the Cuban government has been perfected.

Regarding the trip Secretary Root said:

"My visit was for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of the island to the Cuban government, May 20. Seven artillery companies, consisting of 880 men, will remain in charge of the guns, ammunitio, etc., that will be retained in Cuba for the United States naval stations. The troops will be stationed at Havana, Saatiago and Cienfuegos."

Wilhelmina Still Improving.

The Hague, April 29.—A bulletin referring to Queen Wilhelmina's condition, posted this morning at Castle Loo, says: Her majesty passed a quiet night and that all her symptoms indicate improvement

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The really selfish element in telling nice things to people, is the exquisite happiness it brings to one's self. I can liken it to nothing that is earthly, but to everything that is heavenly. Try it and see for yourselves.

Thursday.

Charles Sumner once said that three things were necessary in life: First, backbone; second, backbone, and, third, backbone, and he was altogether right.

Friday.

Do not be afraid of an enthusiasm. If a thing seems to you worth working for at all, if it appears to you of moment enough to challenge any effort, then put into what you do all the enthusiasm of which you are capable, uncaring for adverse criticism.

Saturday.

All which happens through the whole world happens through hope. No husbandman would sow a grain of corn if he did not hope it would spring up and bring forth the ear.

Sunday.

Wouldst thou have friends in the world? Then be a friend to all. Conquer thy meaner self, and let the spirit be more perfectly revealed each day of thy life.

Monday.

We should impart to others our courage and not our despair, our health and ease, and not our disease.

Tuesday.

If thou are blessed,
Then let the sunshine of thy gladness rest
On the dark edges of each cloud that lies
Black in thy brother's skies.
If thou art sad,
Still be thou in thy brother's gladness glad.

It Floweth On Unceasing

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Dreams, books, are each a world; and books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good;
Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow."

That is as true to-day as when Wordsworth wrote these lines. The difference lies in the fact that there are hundreds of books published now to one in the poet's time. And yet the "substantial world" is not so much enlarged after all, for the true booklover still finds his affections centered around the few favorite authors whose work appeals especially to his heart and his intellect.

Books! Books! Books!

They come in floods! In the golden autumn time they are an avalanche! With the budding and blossoming of tree and plant they pour out again, moving with lesser force, it is true, but yet with sufficient power to overwhelm the rash man or woman who endeavors to measure its current. To some this appears an unmixed evil; to others a modified good. The latter believe that even to read "trash is better than no reading," and, therefore, books which are without special literary merit, but yet not absolutely bad, have their mission and their place.

Perhaps this is true, and yet it is a pity there is not some sort of a sifting process that would prevent the influx of so much so-called yellow literature. It can only, of course, be one of education, and that must wait upon the slow movement of the masses. The free public libraries can do much in this direction, but it must be the final failure of a demand which will cause the ceasing of supply.

In a volume recently issued, entitled, Our Literary Deluge, some surprising facts and figures are given. To show the great jump in production, it is recorded that in this country, during the period of 136 years, extending from 1640 to 1776, the output, including almanacs, sermons and laws, was 8,000 volumes. In contrast to this in the single year of 1900 the Trade List Annual gave a total of 150,000 titles. Of course, many of these publications are purely epheneral. They may have a "brief summer time of success" then "silently go their destined way" to oblivion.

This is not necessarily because these books thus disappearing are wholly unworthy, but that they are so numerous. "Time was when to have written a book gave a person some degree of distinction. Men and women were pointed out as authors, and their books, once named in educated circles, were recognized, but that time has measurably gone by. To have written a book nowadays is to have done what thousands of others have done, or are at present busily engaged in doing. It amounts to little more than does the statement that some person has designed a new building, invented a labor-saving machine, or constructed a new kind of street-car rail."

This seems severe, but it is no exaggeration. The writing of books has become a habit; their publishing so swift a process that one New York house has been known to take an order on Monday morning to have completed 2,000 copies of a book of 350 pages by Wednesday night, and to execute it to the letter.

It is not strange this feverish haste of publishers should have its counterpart in writers. One successful book is usually followed by others in quick succession from the same author. And it is not much wonder when the pecuniary rewards possible to-day are considered. It is only to the occasional one they fall, it is true, but nobody knows what moment the public may smile upon a new work from a new writer.

Mr. Halsey calls attention to the fact that the money paid to Milton for the copyright of the poem, Paradise Lost, was exactly $50, in two installments, while his estate afterwards received another twenty-five. Compare this with the $100,000 which Nansen was paid for one of his books on Polar explorations, or with the princely sums received by Crawford, Hall Caine, Kipling and others who might readily be named. Burns was given by his publishers five dollars for six songs, while Hawthorne got but three for some of his Twice Told Tales. Carlyle waited six long years before anyone would bring out for him that wonderful book, the French Revolution. Strange, indeed, do such things seem to-day when in every well chosen library are to be found the books of these authors placed there as standard works—works that are to live through the centuries.

The question often comes, anxiously asked, as to what books should be read by those whose time is necessarily limited. None can go astray by selecting those which time has proved to possess the elements of a life that does not fail. Because a volume has present vogue does not prove it to be desirable. There are such works, Quo Vadis for example, in the recent past, which are in the highest degree harmful. That novel had a historical basis, was without doubt accurate in representation of the times, but its picture was none the less repulsive, none the less hideous. No reason existed for its being, any more than for the realistic, but loathsome pictures of Zola, or those of D'Annunzio, whose "topics are ever the same—human crime and wretchedness, desolate homes and divided families, as the outcome of ignoble passion." Yellow journalism cannot do worse for its readers, than these purposeless novels that vitiate the imagination with horrors, and the more because of their literary finish.

Perhaps nothing in the way of books can be a greater cause for rejoicing than the growth of those devoted to nature. Such writers as Thoreau, Burroughs, and many others, who love the fields and the forests, who seek the companionship of the wild things, and find with them a happiness that crowded thoroughfares cannot give, have produced works full of charm and tendence to bring closer to the heart a consciousness of the presence of the Divine in everything. These, and such as these, which lead the thought away from selfish striving are good to read. Anything which tends to create in the thought world of the individual, pictures of the true and the beautiful, cannot fail to be an inspiration to make the most and best of one's possibilities.

Tidal Wave of Books.

The Cozy Corner.

An Old Time Geography Lesson.

(Repeated from memory, by Grandma Bailey.)

The world is round, and like a ball,
Seems swinging in the air.
The sky extends around it all,
And stars are shining there.

Water and land upon the face
Of this round earth we see.
The land is made a safe dwelling place,
But ships sail on the sea.

Two mighty Continents there are,
And many islands, too.
And mountains, hills and valleys there
With level plains we view.

The ocean, like the broad, blue sky,
Extends around the sphere.
While seas, and lakes and rivers lie
Unfolded, bright and clear.

Around the earth on every side
Where hills and plains are spread.
There various tribes of men abide—
White, black and copper-red.

And animals and plants there are
Of various name and form.
And in the bosom of the sea
All sorts of fishes swarm.

To-day the chairs in the Cozy Corner are filled with friends from far off Washington, Sunny Kansas and the Keystone State, who have come with suggestions and good, helpful thoughts, and with others who will enjoy listening to these. First, as it is a subject of common interest to us all, we will listen to E. J. C., of Kansas, while she speaks of

House Cleaning Time.

A hardwood or oiled floor may be thoroughly cleaned and made bright and glossy by washing it with a mop wet in kerosene. Leave the windows open for a while and all of the unpleasant odor will evaporate. If you wish to oil or paint the kitchen floor and there are unsightly cracks that need filling, tear several newspapers into small pieces and soak them in water. Mix one pound of flour and a quart of water together, beating it until it is smooth and entirely free from lumps; stir into this a tablespoonful of powdered alum and two quarts of boiling water. Put it on the stove, mix with it the paper-pulp and boil until quite thick, then press it into the cracks while hot, using a knife to smooth it even with the adjoining edges of the floor boards. It will soon harden and the whole surface of the floor will be even.

Before putting away the stoves for the summer, remove any rust stains by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in ammonia. Wash the mica doors with a flannel cloth dipped in vinegar and water, equal parts.

Feather pillows need washing at least once a year, if in constant use. Choose for this work a bright, sunny day. Fill a large tub half full of almost boiling hot water, and dissolve enough soap powder in it to make a good suds. Put one or two pillows in this at a time and move them about, pushing them down and rubbing with the hands until they are clean. If one suds is not enough, put them through two. Rinse in clear, warm water and wring as dry as possible, then hang them in a line where they can have the sun and wind, if possible. Shake them occasionally while drying, so that the feathers will not stick together; rub and shake them when dry and they will be as light and soft as new.

If you are so fortunate as to possess a cedar chest, pack your winter clothing and woolen draperies in it, after thoroughly cleaning them. If you have no chest, wrap the garments closely in cotton cloth—old sheets are excellent for this purpose—and place newspapers outside of these. Tie them up and hang them up by strong cords where they will be safe from rats and mice, as well as moths.

Copper boilers can be kept bright and clean by scouring them with salt and vinegar and following this with a good rubbing with kerosene. Remove white spots from furniture by applying turpentine and rubbing vigorously, and a mixture of one part kerosene and two of boiled linseed oil will prove an excellent polish for all varnished wood, or furniture.

E. J. C.

A Good Suggestion.

I want to say to the sisters of the Cozy Corner, that the older I grow the more I am impressed with the importance of bringing up our children in the right way. Last night I was at church. The house was crowded with people anxious to hear the speaker of the evening. Near where I was seated there were a number of young folks who kept up a continual confusion with their whispering, laughing and even loud talking, effectually preventing those around them from hearing anything but their noise.

I was annoyed, but thought—"poor things, they have had a wrong training at home. They have never been taught better and so they disgrace and dishonor themselves and their parents, by making of themselves nuisances in public."

When seemingly pious parents have wayward children we wonder, but if we know the truth we might often find that they had been either ignorant of the rules of good behavior themselves, or had neglected to teach them to their children.

For that reason I am in favor of organized effort on the part of all mothers and would suggest that mothers' meetings be held in every neighborhood to discuss the best methods of bringing up children. Such meetings could be a great power as well as very profitable and pleasant in many ways, by bringing all the mothers in closer touch with each other.

Let us have these meetings, not only in the interest of good manners, but let us bring in the temperance question; the use of tobacco and any and all of the questions that touch so closely the purity and happiness of our homes and of our children. Then perhaps we shall be able to prevent the saloons from keeping our boys from home until midnight.

Would not such meetings be of more use than those where mothers attend with their fancy work and spend an afternoon in idle gossip, while their children and the children of their neighbors are going to ruin?—Mrs. L. F., Kansas.

Another Good Idea.

May I come in from my home in far away Washington, for a little visit with you? We live a great ways off, but not so far but that we receive The Blade every week and I am always interested in the Cozy Corner letters. Last week my heart went out in sympathy for poor "Ann." I am afraid she is living in a very wicked part of the world, or else she does not look for the good that may be around her.

Let us see to it, mothers, that we make home pleasant for our daughters; that we provide them with good reading and teach them more of the ways of the world and then we shall not have so much reason to fear for them when they have to leave us to make their own way.

I am the mother of three girls, and have tried to make myself a companion to them, with the result that they make me their confident in everything and have perfect trust in what I say, so that I have no fears of what they may do when away from me. And this trust, being founded upon love, will not fail, even when they are surrounded by the temptations and wickedness of the world.

The Blade Cook

Requested Recipe.

The cook is in receipt of letters from several correspondents asking for certain recipes. Some of these have been obtained from various reliable sources, and are here given. The first was sent by "A Pilgrim Daughter," and is warranted to be "one hundred years old and as good as new."

Election Cake.

For Mrs. E. M. B., Idaho.

Rub two pounds of butter into five pounds of flour, add one pound of sugar and three gills of wet yeast—(or one cake of dry or compressed yeast)—one pint of milk, four well beaten eggs, half a cupful of home-made wine and another pint of milk. Beat well and let it stand all night to rise. In the morning add half a cupful of brandy, another pound of sugar and half an ounce of nutmegs, grated. Let rise until very light and put in pans alternately with a sprinkling of a pound each of currants and seeded raisins. Bake in a moderate oven.

"A Housekeeper" in Colorado writes that she "has heard of bread made from boiled dough," and would like to know what it is and how it is made. She probably refers to what is known in some of the Eastern states as "water bread," a recipe for which is taken from the Boston Cooking School Magazine:

Water Bread.

Soften a cake of yeast in half a cupful of warm water and stir into it two cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a very stiff dough. Knead this into a ball, make two deep cuts on one side and place the ball in a saucepan of tepid water, with the cut side up. In a few minutes it will begin to swell and float on the top of the water. When quite light remove the dough with a skimmer to a bowl containing half a cupful of warm water and half a teaspoonful of salt; stir in enough more flour to make a dough that can be kneaded and let it stand in a warm place until light. Then shape into a loaf, let it raise once more and bake as any bread.

Mrs. T. E. B., Toledo, sends, in answer to Nina M., Kentucky, this recipe for an

Italian Pudding.

Line a buttered mold with plain boiled macaroni. Cook one-half cupful of bread crumbs in one cupful of milk. Add to one tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of chopped chicken or veal (cooked), two tablespoonfuls of chopped, cooked ham, one tablespoonful finely chopped, green pepper, salt and onion juice to taste. Mix with the bread-crumbs and lastly stir in two well-beaten eggs. Pour the macaroni into a lined mold, stand this in a pan of not water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with a brown, mushroom sauce and pass grated horseradish and lemons with it.

The following are some dainty dishes for luncheon:

Blanc Mange Eggs.

Make a jelly from the juice of any desired fruit, add lemon juice or sugar (according to the fruit used) to make it agreeable; heat to the boiling point and pour over one-half box of gelatine, which has been softened in cold water sufficient to cover it. Mix well and pour into a border mould and set away to harden. With one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls each of corn starch and sugar, cooked together until thick, prepare a blanc mange, with which fill egg shells from which the eggs have been removed through an opening made in the large end. Place these filled shells in a pan of salt or sawdust, to hold them steady, and when perfectly cold and solid, remove the shells and arrange the eggs in the jelly, which has been removed from the mold and the inside filled with straws of candied lemon and orange peel. When served, garnish with a spray of smilax around the outside of the jelly.

Orange Cream.

Boil together two cupfuls of water and one of sugar for twenty minutes, then add one cupful of orange juice. The blood oranges can be used with a good effect, if the color be preferred. To this add the grated rind of one orange and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix well and freeze. Line a border mould with this orange ice and fill the center with vanilla cream. Pack and freeze, letting it stand two hours to perfect.

Waldorf Salad.

In answer to a request from Mrs. B. E. V., this recipe is given: Mix equal quantities of finely cut, tart apples and celery. Add a cupful of broken English walnut meats and moisten with a mayonnaise. In preparing the apples for this, drop the pieces into the water as fast as they are cut to prevent their turning dark, before you are ready to mix them with the other ingredients.

A very pretty way in which to serve this, or any similar salad, is to take red, smooth apples, remove all the pulp except enough to make a firm wall, place the salad in these apple-cups and serve on a lettuce leaf.

Do the thing that's nearest.
Though 'tis dull at whiles;
Helping when we meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles.

—C. Kingsley.

So live to-day, that when to-morrow comes,
Thou shalt not cloud the sun with vain regret;
But let thy hand and heart commit those deeds
That love for man and faith in God beget.

—Osgood Elliott.

Learn Book-Keeping By Mail in your own home

This is the chance of a lifetime for young men and women and you should not miss it. New method, anyone can learn it within six to eight weeks and places you in position to earn good salary at once. Thoroughly practical and remarkably inexpensive; we find positions, too, free of charge. Write to-day for full particulars. Michigan Business Institute, 76 Institute Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 631 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 318 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Does It Pay?

That depends on what you are expecting from it. If it is money you are looking for, the chances are that in many instances it will not pay for an amateur to undertake it, especially if she is obliged to hire much help, or to give up something else by which she can earn a living in order to give sufficient time to the flowers.

But whether it pays, financially or not, the joy of making a garden is more than the working in the soft, brown earth, though that of itself is often the best medicament for a "mind diseased," as well as a tired and weak body. It is also a lesson in faith, in hope and in the charity which is interpreted—love.

We plant the seeds in the hope of future blossoms, we have faith to believe that the influence of the warm sunshine and the gentle rain will produce the miracle of life from the dry and seemingly dead root or seed—a miracle as wonderful as any ever performed by the Man of Gallilee, and one so common that we scarce ever give it even a passing thought.

Aside from the planting and the interest of waiting and watching for the unfolding of the flowers, there is the joy of giving a bit of sweetness for the sick room, a handful of bright flowers to a child or to a friend whose life may have in it more of work and sorrow than beauty, and for yourself you will find there is no place like your own little flower garden where you can so easily find the herb, heartsease.

Again, so many wonderful things may be learned in a flower garden, and so many things that we can not by means of our book learning, explain. Did you ever think how it is that the tiny roots of one plant will select from the earth the material for its green leaves and bright colored blossoms, while another plant by its side will, from the same bit of earth select what is needed for making a plant of an entirely different appearance in regard to foliage and flowers?

The tall sunflower with its yellow petals, its rich brown seeds and its coarse green leaves; pansies of rich and varied hues and satin-like texture, roses with their wealth of coloring and fragrance—all will find, and use, just what they need to make a perfect growth, in one small bit of garden. Like the seed of corn which requires one food to make the stalk, another for the leaf, another for the silk and yet another for the full corn in the ear, so each of these seemingly inanimate things we place in the ground, search for that, and that only, which is necessary for their growth.

In the spring it does not require so much faith on the part of the gardener to expect good results from that which he places in the ground as the whole world seems so full of new life and vigor then, that it seems the most natural thing for the seeds to germinate, the trees and shrubs and bushes to break forth into leaf and bloom which is their way of singing praises to the God of Nature.

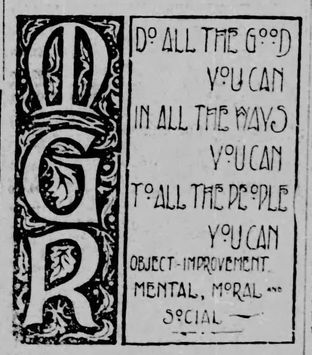
With the Autumn planting is different. We plant the bulbs and roots, covering them deep and warm, and then we leave them to wait in their dark and quiet beds through the long, dreary winter months which must come before the time of their resurrection shall set them free from their bonds, and they can come forth as the harbingers of the birds and flowers, and days of joy and beauty.

Even in this we can find a pleasure, for we feel that we have a secret understanding with the hyacinths, the tulips and the daffodils, and we can look forward, even in the dreariest days, to the loveliness we know to be hid in the ground awaiting the Spring, and we are glad that we have been instrumental, in a degree, in providing this beauty.

Truly there is more in making a flower garden than the mere manual labor given, and in the contemplation of the wonderful things that we see, and in the absence of all gossip that tends to harm, we cannot fail to have our thoughts elevated by this communion with nature. Therefore, it may "pay" in other ways than in dollars and cents.

Among the plants that are in season at Easter, none are more beautiful than the red and white azalias, but alas, they do not last long, having been forced in the hot houses into premature bloom. By keeping them in a cool room and giving them plenty of water—and they are very thirsty plants—one can preserve the blossoms for several weeks. When the blossoming season is ended, cut off all or the seed stalks, place the plant in a warm corner and shower daily for some days before putting it out of doors to form the new growth. Remove to the house early in the fall and keep the buds pinched back until the middle of February, and then, with plenty of sunshine, warmth and water, you will soon have an abundance of flowers.

To keep the tulip bed in bloom longer than is usual, nip the seed buds off as fast as they bloom. By this means both double and single tulips will hold their petals much longer. If desired, a few flowers may be selected from which to raise the seed.



To-day the second of our M. G. R. stories appears and we shall enjoy the description of the Sleigh Ride, given by "Em T. Head:"

A "Bob Ride."

"Were you ever so fortunate as to be one of a party of young people out for a 'bob ride?' If not, you have missed a pleasure that the fastest and most luxurious of motor-carriages cannot give.

"One clear, moonlight night, when Mother Earth had tucked her head beneath a coverlet of snow, a party of boys and girls set out for such a ride. The 'bob' was drawn by four horses, and provided with a spring seat for the driver; for the rest of us, what more could we ask than a 'double box,' well cushioned with hay and with plenty of blankets and robes?

"We were a jolly lot of youngsters and made the welkin ring with our laugh, and jest, and song, accompanied by the merry jingle of the bells. By the time we had gone five or six miles we were thirsting for new excitement so the Lorses were stopped and in less time than it takes to tell it the boys had removed the strings of bells with which each horse was provided, then, as we approached a farmhouse the horses were driven at a slow walk, while the boys manipulated the bells, at first with a faint, faraway sound, but gradually growing louder, clearer and faster until, as we were almost opposite the house they wound up with a sudden peal, exactly as though a team had been driven up at a fast trot and stopped before the door.

"In a minute or two the house door would be thrown open and one or more members of the family would appear to cordially welcome the expected guests—and all they saw was a team creeping silently by with, perhaps, not a head visible above the high box, no sound of a bell to break the stillness of the night and only the lonely driver in evidence of any life, other than the horses.

"In the midst of our hilarity the sled, quite by accident (?), met with an obstruction of some kind and promptly careened to one side and we suddenly found ourselves floundering in a snow drift, with some of the party so completely buried under the robes that we felt it a duty—as well as a pleasure—to assist them in righting themselves. This, naturally, took some time, but at last we were up and away again, merrier, if possible, than before.

"The following morning, while recounting our adventures to the family, when it came to the upsetting episode, grandmother asked, 'Did you have to get out of the sled when it upset?'

"'No,' said one of the girls, 'we were helped out, but we had to get in.'"

DENT'S Toothache Gum

Is the acknowledge remedy for toothache. Apply to cavity or surface. Instant relief. Why suffer? Insist upon DENT'S; substitutes are worthless. All druggists, or by mail, 15c. C. S. Dent & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ern Iowa. Is now located with her family.

While waiting for "the good man" to come to dinner, "The King's Daughter" finds time for a few appreciative words of the work we are doing in the M. G. R.:

"We are settled—for a time—after the dreaded spring moving. Thinking that a walk in this cool, invigorating air would do me good I have come to make a call upon my M. G. R. friends. My remarks may be a little 'personal,' but they are very sincere and entirely devoid of flattery.

"'Cricket' come again, and tell us of those foreign lands which most of us are destined to see only through other people's eyes, which is a pretty good way, after all. 'John, Jr.,' we are glad you saw fit to break that 'tremendous silence;' please do not let it become so very tremendous again. 'Isabel,' no one knows what they can do until they are tried. I confess that I cannot yet look back to that dreadful time without a shudder.

"'Broncho Bill,' I will follow your example, and give this brief sketch of 'The King's Daughter:' She was born July 24, 1879, in Iowa. When old enough, she taught a few terms in the country schools; changed the occupation of teacher for that of a farmer's wife in August, 1900. Spent the first year of her married life in Oklahoma and Southily in Sac county, Iowa. She has a dear little son almost a year old, whom she is trying to guide in life's pathway.

"'Oregon Bach,' do not despair. Sometime you will find someone to love you as you desire and you will appreciate 'her' the more for the trials you have endured in your attempts at housekeeping without her.

"'Hurrah for 'New England Girl!' That was a good story she sent us was it not?

"'Mizpah,' I am always glad to hear of one of The King's Daughters.

"'Come again, 'Evalina.' I, too, am very fond of reading.

"I quite agree with 'Old Batch' that we should consider Miss Prudence as one of our best friends. Let the good work go on. 'Sunflower Kid' has made an excellent suggestion; 'Brother Jonathan' and 'Lorraine' have added to it their thoughts. Let us act upon them at once.

"I would like to know how many, if any, of the M. G. R.'s were members of the Blade Temperance Legion? The 'good man' has come for his dinner, so good-bye to all."

True to his name, "Sunflower Kid" sends a loving tribute to the sunshine an "allows" there are other joys than those of winter, even of a "bob sleigh ride:"

"Dear M. G. R.'s:—Who can contemplate the beauties of spring without a feeling of gladness and of praise to the all wise Creator? Who does not greet the glad springtime, the bursting of the buds, the sprouting of the grass and the bloom of the wild flowers with a heart full of joy for the days when we can seem to feel as free and happy as the birds?

"Especially is this season welcome to those who have been confined to their rooms, or to the house, during the long winter months. They breathe the life-giving air and listen to the carols of the birds with greater appreciation and thankfulness even than those who have been able to be out each day and enjoy the sleighrides, skating and other pleasures of winter.

"Of course, there comes to all of us some dark days, even in the spring-time, but it is easier then to throw off the depressing feelings and to look on the bright side of things. We are often led to say with the Quaker poet, Whittier:

"The green earth sends its incense up
From every mountain shrine,
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sunshine."

"Elise," Ind.: My home is in a small town in northern Indiana, from which I come asking admission to the M. G. R., after several years of waiting to gain sufficient courage. The plan suggested by "Brother Jonathan" is certainly a good one and will doubtless prove not only interesting but helpful.

Banner Puzzler

For March.

Solutions—111 Nots. New Work—A Tie.

A MAY DAY ENTERTAINMENT.

1.—WHO AM I?

My name comes from Latin and Sanscrit roots signifying "to grow," though, according to a common and erroneous notion, I was named for the mother of Mercury; this is ridiculous, as I was known long before Mercury or his mother was ever heard of. Way back in the middle ages, royalty itself did me homage, and the common people regarded my birthday as their especial holiday. In the reign of Henry VIII the heads of the corporation of London went out into the high grounds of Kent to welcome me, and the king and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, coming from their palace of Greenwich, met them there on Shooter's hill.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—To be sullen or sulky.
2.—Mr. "Ben Ahdem's" first name.
3.—A division of time.
4.—A fallen angel.
5.—To leave out.
6.—A city in Peru, S. A., also in Ohio.
7.—Equal.
8.—A combination of soap and water.
My prima's were abolished by my finals.

3.—COMBINATION BOUQUET.

An evergreen shrub, and a kind of wine.
A name that denotes the stars that shine.
A graceful vine that loves to "cling";
A gorgeous flower that neath the dry leaves hide;
The buds that deck a happy bride;
Lastly the lovely Queen of Flowers;
And the plant that denotes the evening hours.
Taken together, their initials say:
"I am a plant sometimes called 'The May.'"

4.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "rise and fall" of the May pole?

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose."

A LAUGHING CHORUS.

Oh, such a commotion under the ground
When March called, "Ho, there! ho!"
Such spreading of rootlets far and wide,
Such whispering to and fro!
And "Are you ready?" the Snowdrop asked,
"'Tis time to start, you know."
"Almost, my dear," the Scilla replied;
"I'll follow as soon as you go."
Then "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came
Of laughter soft and low
From the millions of flowers under the ground—
Yes, millions—beginning to grow.

"I'll promise my blossoms," the Crocus said,
"When I hear the bluebirds sing."
"And straight thereafter," Narcissus cried,
"My silver and gold I'll bring."
"And ere they are dulled," another spoke,
"The Hyacinth bells shall ring."
And the Violet only murmured, "I'm here,"
And sweet grew the air of spring.

Then "Ha! ha! ha" a chorus came
Of laughter soft and low
From the millions of flowers under the ground—
Yes, millions—beginning to grow.

Oh, the pretty, brave things! Through the coldest days
Imprisoned in walls of brown,
They never lost heart though the blast shrieked loud,
And the sleet and hail came down.
But patiently each wrought her beauteous dress,
Or fashioned her beautiful crown.
And now they are coming to brighten the world.
Still shadowed by winter's frown;
And well may they cheerily laugh, "Ha! ha!"
In a chorus soft and low,
The millions of flowers hid under the ground—
Yes, millions—beginning to grow.

—Margaret Eytinge, in Harper's Young People.

BUYING A BABY.

(Concluded.)

The girls drove triumphantly homeward as fast as they could, partly because they were eager for the fun of untying the baby and giving it "a truly American bath," and party because they were afraid the child might be hungry, not knowing how recently it had been fed.

"You poor little dumpling," murmured Agnes, bending over it, while Mabel drove. "Did its naughty old uncle sell it for a dollar and a quarter? Bad old uncle! Baby be happy now. Yes, it shall!"

"What can you feed it with, Agnes?" asked Mabel, practically.

"Oh, there's plenty of milk and hominy," rejoined Agnes, blithely. "That is what most of them get; and, besides, I've seen old Hetty fix sofki for her grandchildren scores of times. It's nothing but flour and water, with some Indian herbs mixed in."

The girls agreed to say nothing about the baby until they had it washed and dressed in an old baby dress of Mabel's; and so Agnes slipped up the side way and went to her own room, seeing none of the family on the way and quite indifferent as to whether any of the soldiers around the post had happened to see the newcomer or not. When Mabel had given the pony in charge of a boy, she went to the kitchen for warm milk, and took it hastily to Agnes' room. There they fed the baby the first thing, enjoying the operation greatly and patiently wiping up the milk they spilled in the operation. Then they decided that it would never do to bathe the baby immediately after a full meal, especially as the little thing promptly closed its pretty eyes and apparently settled itself down for another slumber.

General Henshaw was talking over some important matters with Colonel Eustis relating to the latter's trip to Washington, when he head a scuffle and a sound of excited talking outside his window. He stepped to the door.

"What is it, Jackson?" he asked. "There seems to be something the matter."

"It's nothing but a crazy Indian woman," answered the man. "I've done my best to make her clear out, but she keeps saying she wants to see you sir; and she says somebody's got her baby, and she wants you to do justice about it."

General Henshaw was a kind-hearted man; but he was deeply engaged in the business on hand, so it is hardly to be wondered at that he spoke a little shortly at first. "Can't a woman look after her own baby without coming to the post for a nurse? Find out what she wants, and send her away." And he turned to go back to his work.

"She says Lawson told her he saw Miss Agnes go into your house with an Indian baby only an hour or two ago, and maybe that's the one, sir," continued the man, respectfully.

Then the general sent an orderly to tell Miss Agnes that he wished to see her. The young man appeared at the house just as she and Mabel were deploring that it wasn't in nature for any infant to sleep so long as did the Indian stray. They started in surprise as the maid brought up the summons; but, before they could obey it, another step was heard on the stairs, and an Indian woman pushed her way in past the girl, who started back in astonishment.

Not a word did the woman speak, as she cast her eyes quickly around the room. Seeing the baby still in the cradle of reeds and apparently undisturbed, she strode forward, caught the cradle by the handles, slung it over her shoulder by the straps, and left the room as abruptly as she had entered it, muttering something the girls could not understand. They looked at each other in consternation, then hurried, half frightened, half ashamed, after her. She waved them off indignantly, and soon had shaken the dust of the fort from her feet and was moving rapidly homeward.

The girls heard the whole story later—how Long Back, the uncle, had known well enough that the little papoose wasn't for sale, and that he was the one who had so speedily set the mother on the right track to bring back the missing treasure. Agnes was not reconciled for a long time, but the day brought said good fortune to little Anna Great Bear. Mrs. Henshaw and Agnes went over in the pony cart to see her often. Her mother became very gracious, as Mrs. Henshaw explained that Agnes did not mean to do mischief, and she seemed to thoroughly enjoy scolding about her mischievous brother who had sold the baby and then kept the money for himself. He always thought it was a very clever thing on his part, and would doubtless have sold Anna Great Bear a dozen times over if he had been lucky enough to get the chance.

Agnes never forgot her baby. Anna Great Bear; and when Anna grew up and was big enough to go to a famous school in the east, it was she who helped make the neat dresses and aprons, and who taught Anna to braid the pretty dark hair and tie it with gay ribbons. And Anna always liked to hear Agnes and Mabel tried to buy her for a dollar and a quarter. "But I love my own mother best," she used to add to it at the close; and then Miss Agnes would smile, and say: "Yes, yes; you can't break girls of that trick. They always love their own mothers best."—Christian Register.

NOT A WORD DID THE WOMAN SPEAK.

Chat.

There were in attendance at the Cadmy this morning E. M. Slifer, Quedar B. H. King, Herman Culver and W. P. E.

Quedar, glad to see you once more, but please use only one side of your paper next time, as only part of your puzzle can be used otherwise.

E. M. Slifer, the correction is accepted. Come in often.

B. H. King writes that Timothy Dexter, who was mentioned at the head of the Columns a few weeks ago, was a manufacturer of brass warming pans.

The solution to the problem answered today is this: "The hands would coincide every 65 and 5-11 minutes as the minute-hand must travel 12-11 as far as the hour-hand, and 12-11 of 5 minutes is space the hour-hand travels each hour, or equal to 5 and 5-11 minutes over an hour. The clock keeps correct time. Now 5-11 second is gained in 1 hour, 24 times 5-11 seconds will be gained in one day, or 20 and 10-11 minutes.

Answers to Puzzles of April 17.

1.—Horace Mann.
2.—Words forming double-triangle: M, lot, serry, shipper, H, set, equip, massive, Centrals, Merpheus.
3.—The clock will gain 10 and 10-11 mins. (See chat.)
4.—Jessica, Bassanio, Nerissa, Shylock, Lorenzo, Antonio, Portia.
5.—The goloid dollars were intended to constitute part of an international gold currency, and to serve as a compromise between the extreme gold and the extreme silver advocate. They were devised by a Mr. Hubbie, of Washington, and were cast in the U. S. mint. He secured the help of A. H. Stephens, of Georgia who was then chairman of the committee of ways and means, and his influence with the Treasury Department, for the striking of the coins. In 1878, 558 sets were coined, each set consisting of 1, 2, 4 and 20-dollar pieces, the amalgam being 16 and 1-10 silver, 1 and 9-10 copper to 1 gr. of gold. The second issue, in 1880, had 24 gr. silver to 1 of gold. The "goloid dollar" scheme never had the sanction of Congress.
6.—Randolph wrote of drunkenness:
"It wrecks the brain, it spoils the memory;
Hasting on age and wilful poverty;
It drowns thy better parts, making thy name
To foes a laughter, to thy friends a shame
Tis virtue's poison, and the bane of trust;
The match of wrath, the fuel unto lust."

$8.95 EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS

Frame, high grade equipment, including high grade pedals, mohair saddle, nickeled handle bars, nickeled crank, nickeled chain, one ball bearing sprocket, one ball bearing pedal, guaranteed, STANDARD DIAMOND FRAME, COLOR ENAMEL, STRONGEST GUARANTEE. $10.98 for the celebrated Iver Johnson Bicycle. $12.75 for the celebrated Ivanhoe Bicycle. $18.75 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made, viz: a model Jubal. Napoleon or Josephine with the very finest equipment, including MORGAN & WRIGHT HIGHEST GRADE PNEUMATIC TIRES. A REGULAR $60.00 BICYCLE TO YOU FREE TRIAL. We pay freight. You don't pay a cent until you receive and approve the bicycle. WRITE FOR OUR 1902 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE! 42-PIECE DINNER SET TO LADY AGENTS

For the sale of only 14 one-pound packages of our Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, and to assist our Agents in making quick sales, we allow them to give FREE with every pound, a beautiful decorated and gold traced City, Saucer, seven-inch Plate, Fruit Saucer, Individual Butter, cake Glycerine Soap, cake Shaving Soap and Box of Face Powder.

A 14-POUND ORDER SECURES A 56-PIECE TEA SET.

WE also have Spices, Extracts, Coffee and Soap Offers with many Valuable Premiums to agents such as Watches, Chairs, Couches, Tables, Side-boards, Desks, Sewing Machines, Lamps, Musical Instruments, and hundreds of other useful articles or liberal cash commission. See our plans first, before taking up others. A 56-piece Tea or Dinner Set given to any lady who assists us in securing Three Agents. 50 LADY AGENTS WANTED.

These eight pieces free with the sale of every pound Imperial Baking Powder.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT and allow time to deliver goods before paying for them.

Write at once, it will pay you to do so. REFERENCES: Postmaster, any Mercantile Agency, Express Companies or Banks. CHARLTON A. MARSHALL, 179 W. Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CHAFFEE'S REPORT

On the Situation Now Existing in the Philippines.

Washington, April 23.—The War department has made public a report from General Chaffee, dated March 17, which epitomizes the situation in the various parts of the Philippine archipelago in a manner that is particularly pleasing to the officials here in view of the congressional demand for exact and late information. General Chaffee refers to the Waller court-martial then about to convene and touches upon the Morong disturbances, forecasting ultimate settlement; checks off the work accomplished toward reducing posts, and speaks of the initiation of the movement for Malvar's surrender, an event which has been since brought about.

The chief parts of the report as made public are as follows:

"A general court-martial of importance meets here to-day. You will probably notice in the Associated Press dispatches that it is for the trial of Major Waller and Lieutenant Day, of the Marine Corps. The purpose of this trial is to inquire into an unlawful execution of some natives by these officers. The cause of the execution is alleged to be that the natives turned on the marines in the mountains and tried to take the life of Lieutenant Williams. The natives came out of the mountains with the command, however, and when sent to Basey from Tacloban it was reported to Major Waller that they had assaulted Lieutenant Williams, of the Marine corps, and in other ways turned traitors to the command. Major Waller, on what I think a very slight inquiry, ordered them executed. They were his prisoners at the time and of course should have been tried, if believed to be guilty of the offense alleged. I am investigating one or two other instances where it is alleged prisoners have been shot. Reports has not been received. * * *

"While at Vigan I received a dispatch about the Morong disturbances and replied from there. Such incidents need not occasion much anxiety as they are liable to occur in various provinces for a year or so, for it must be remembered that very many of the people like Ladronism, as we call it out here, and perhaps think it easier to make a living by their rather than honest toil.

"The presidente of Cainta has been a strong friend of the Americans for a long time, and has done much to assist them in securing arms in that province. He has undoubtedly made for himself by this course many enemies, and no doubt this had something to do with his being kidnapped. The parties who did this, as we believe, belong in the vicinity of this place. The presidente escaped from them. A few only of this band have thus far been captured. * * *

"Since November 1, we have abandoned 212 stations. This has been accomplished mainly by withdrawing detachments into the station of the captain. * * * * * *

"General Bell continues to capture arms and men in the Third brigade as well as receiving surrenders almost daily. Since December he has secured nearly 2,500 guns of various kinds, and I presume that at least three thousand men have been captured or surrendered in the same time. To show how difficult it is to accomplish our task down there we are daily finding arms and picking up men, and receiving surrenders on very ground that has been most carefully covered or gone over with a large force spread out during the first two weeks of January. What we are getting now were secreted then, and we have no knowledge that even now we shall succeed entirely in obtaining all the arms secreted here or throughout the country. It is very important that we get hold of all the arms possible, for it is with these arms that the Ladrones will create trouble when military operation ceases. In Cavite province, which adjoins Manila, we are satisfied there are many arms secreted, but these probably will remain hidden for a long time.

"Senator Dancel called upon me and requested that a letter he had written to Malvar be sent to him, or, as he preferred, to be taken to him by myself. It appears that Dancel has lately been in Hong Kong, where he had a talk with the junta. The junta authorized him to say to Malvar that he might surrender; that they believed he ought to do so, as it was now to the advantage of the junta and the Philippine people that hostilities should cease, otherwise the congress of the United States was not likely to do anything in a political way for the islands. It seems somewhat remarkable that this junta would not write a letter to Malvar and append their signatures to it in order that it might be presented as evidence which could not be disputed, but this they would not do, so it seems to me that they are not honest men. Last fall they instructed to prolong the war in order to force the United States to legislate for independence, at least they believed they would gain that in a political way by prolonging the war.

"Under the instructions of the junta Malvar has remained out and has carried on the war. Now, they have changed their tactics and want the war to cease, but they are unwilling to append their signatures to a paper that will convince Malvar of their sincerity. Malvar, himself, is suspicious of everybody; his neighbors and friends, and it is next to impossible to communicate with him.

"Lukban, since his arrest, has written many letters to his officers still in the woods, advising them to surrender; these have been sent out by General Smith to the parties to whom addressed and we hear that they will have a conference somewhere near the head of the Gandara river to talk matters over. We hear, also that Gaverra, who was next in command in Samar to Lukban instead of Abuke, as I mentioned in my last letter, has issued orders forbidding officers to pay any attention to communications they may receive from Lukban, as he is no longer in a situation to advise them, or give them directions. If this be true, of course we have another party to contend with down there, and I think it probable it is true; it is on this scheme that the insurrecto government is built up; like a regiment, it always has a commanding officer.

"Since Lukban has been captured, a captain, lieutenant, 40 bolomen, about twenty riflemen, one iron cannon and 21 rifles have been surrendered to Capt. Bell at Laguan, which is on the north end of Samar."

A peculiar interest attaches to a report made public to-day by General Corbin, from Brigadier-General Davis, commanding the seventh separate brigade, dated at Zamboanga, March 4. It was in Mindanao that General Davis' troops recently came in collision with the Moros and had two lively engagements. General Davis' instructions to his troops as to the attitude to be observed by them toward the Moros, says:

"Mindanao and Jolo have been occupied by the United States more than two years, and during that time there has been no overt act or resistance against our authority by Moros, or other non-Christians. But in some extensive regions, it is said, that the inhabitants wish to remain isolated and to exclude visits of Americans. It is the military policy to endeavor to overcome and counteract this idea, and thoroughly explore the country and make known its topography, physical characteristics, resources, and the number and character of its inhabitants.

"During explorations and operations in the territory occupied by non-Christian tribes the brigadier-commander enjoins that the greatest prudence be observed by all concerned to avoid a conflict with these tribes, all of whom are now peaceful. To this end he directs that messengers be sent well in advance of all expeditionary forces, or scouting parties, to inform the inhabitants of the coming of troops on a peaceful mission of exploration and observation. By the observance of this policy and the employment of native runners and guides, detailed by the dattos and chiefs, peaceable entrance into, and the establishment of posts in the territory which has heretofore been closed to our people, will, it is believed, be easily effected. The brigade commander wishes to buy such of the native ponies and to employ such of the laborers as the army may need, to establish market places, to impress upon the natives the fact that taking and selling of slaves is forbidden by our laws, and to inform those who, from Spanish times, have been holding slaves, and those who are held as slaves, that the United States does not recognize the right of any man to own another, and that those who wish to leave their masters will be protected against recapture and forcible return to bondage."

Officers are specially directed to treat the Moros kindly and not to interfere with their customs.

The instructions continue:

"American promoters, prospectors, miners and travelers, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, or show proper credentials, will not be permitted to enter the interior of the islands inhabited by Moros. Persons claiming title to lands derived by purchase from Morro dattos, or other non-Christians, are entitled to the same, but no greater rights and privileges respecting said lands than the Moros enjoy.

In conclusion, special injunctions are given to observe the treaty with the Sulton of Jolo, giving the latter authority to bring to trial and punishment all Moro criminals for crimes committed against other Morros.

Instructions were given army officers to bring other criminals to justice.

GEN. SMITH'S TRIAL.

Admitted That He Gave the Instructions to Major Waller.

Manila, April 25.—The trial by court martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, began to-day. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton presided. Col. Charles Wood, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit Gen. Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness, that he wanted everybody killed capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders.

Captain David Porter, marine corps, and Lieut. John H. Aday, marine corps, were the only two witnesses examined. Their testimony developed nothing new.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, marine corps, will be the only other witness for the prosecution. He was unable to be present to-day, on account of sickness, but, it is said, will be in attendance to-morrow. The defense will call several officers of the Ninth infantry.

Manila, April 28.—The trial, by court martial, of General Jacob H. Smith, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, was resumed here to-day. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, testified to receiving from General Smith the orders to "kill and burn," and render Samar "a howling wilderness," previously referred to in these dispatches. The natives of Samar, said Major Wallar, were more treacherous and implacable than the tribesmen of the Soudan. Without General Smith's drastic measure the war there would not have ended yet. General Smith never intended killing women or children.

Corporal Pritchard, of the Ninth infantry, who took part in the fight at Gandara, testified that he saw boys of 12 years of age fighting and slashing with bolos.

Sergeant Bonicastle, of the Ninth infantry, at Apache, testified regarding Captain P. K. Schoeffell's fight at Dandap province, Samar, against Dios Dios fanatics. He saw a soldier attacked by two boys, under 15, one armed with a bolo and the other with a dagger.

THE BEEF TRUST.

Suits to Be Begun Under the Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, April 25.—Attorney-General Knox has made the following statement regarding the so-called beef trust:

"On April 4 this department directed W. A. Day, Esq., of Washington, in his capacity as special assistant to the attorney-general, to examine, as far as practicable, the public charges to the effect that a combination of the large meat dealers of the United States had been effected, contrary to the provisions of the laws of the United States. This preliminary examination resulted in instructions to Mr. Day and Mr. Bethea, United States attorney at Chicago, on April 7, to prosecute, simultaneously in Chicago and the East, a more particular examination into the allegations and proofs alleged to exist in support thereof. From their reports I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law which provides: 'It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act,' directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned to be filed in the United Statse district court for the northern district of Illinois."

Bloomington, Ill., April 25.—An agreement has been entered into among the 2,000 employes of the Chicago & Alton shops in this city which provides that none of their number will eat meat during the next 30 days.

GUEVARRA YIELDS.

Samar Insurgents Yielding to the Americans.

Manila, April 28.—General Frederick D. Grant's expedition, on the gunboats Baseo and Florida, several steam launches and native lighters, has ascended the Gandara river, in the Island of Samar, and brought the insurgent leader Guevarra and his entire command down to the coast. Guevarra's command consists of Rafael Sebastian, Abaki, and 38 other officers, 180 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents, with 131 rifles, arrived at Catbalogan, Samar, yesterday to surrender, formally, to the American authorities.

Three thousand bolomen, 28 of them armed with rifles, surrendered yesterday at Sulat, also in Samar.

Guevarra succeeded General Luckban to the command of the insurgent forces in Samar, when the latter was captured last February. He announced his intention to surrender last March.

Captain L. W. V. Kennon, of the Sixth infantry, reports from the Island of Negros, the surrender of the Ladrone leader, Rufo, with 158 officers and men of his command, together with 12 guns, 140 bolos, 7 spears and a few revolvers and daggers. Captain Kennon says this surrender means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the Island of Negros. After Papa Isio, Rufo was the most important Ladrone chief on the island. He promises to force Papa Isio and his followers to surrender. Papa Isio was appointed a colonel in the insurgent army by General Malvar one year ago.

RAT TRAPS IN MANILA.

Tacoma, Wash., April 28.—The steamer Braemar, brings the news from Hong Kong that the shipment of rat traps carried by the transport Grant increased the number of rat traps in operation at Manila to over 30,000.

Traps have been provided by the authorities and distributed among the natives and whites with the object of killing off the enormous swarms of rodents and thereby preventing the spread of the plague.

Hundreds of rats are brought daily to the health authorities, but few plague rats have been caught lately. A certain number of rats is tested daily for plague germs.

The plague is less prevalent in Manila than in other Oriental cities, a result of the vigorous action of the authorities.

Ambushed by Insurgents.

Manila, April 28.—Five men of the constabulary have been ambushed at San Juan del Monte, near Manila. One of the party was killed and one wounded. The Filipino band, consisted of 30 Ladrones, well armed, nearly all of them carrying Mauser rifles. A force of constabulary in scouring the north for the bandits.

FUNSTON TO STOP.

President Instructs Him to Cease Public Discussion.

Chicago, April 23.—The Record-Herald to-day publishes the following from its Washington bureau:

General Funston is the latest army officer to receive what is virtually a reprimand at the hands of President Roosevelt. The Kansas brigadier-general must stop talking. Official orders to this effect were sent him by command of the President to-day.

After the cabinet meeting it was learned that President Roosevelt had decided to curb General Funston's ambition to appear before the public with comments on questions relating to the Philippines. Accordingly a dispatch was sent through the regular channels to Gen. Funston at Denver, informing him that leave of absence could not be granted for the purpose of attending the banquet of the Middlesex club at Boston, and also instructing him that it was the wish of the President he should not further publicly discuss Philippine affairs till after he received a letter which the President has sent him.

Members of the cabinet say President Roosevelt has for some time felt annoyance over the free and easy manner in which General Funston was talking, and that he was particularly displeased with the statement credited to the general at Denver a few days ago that "Senator Hoar was suffering from an overdose of conscience." In President Roosevelt's opinion this was in bad taste and altogether beyond the proper function of an army officer.

President Roosevelt has also been disturbed by the criticism that he permits General Funston to talk with the utmost freedom, because he stands up for the army end of the Philippine discussion, while he censures General Miles for doing the same thing only on the other end. The President wishes it to be distinctly understood that his rule to army and navy officers is "Don't talk unless you are officially called upon to do so," and that it does not matter what their views may be. It is safe to say that nothing further will be heard from General Funston for some time to come.

By direction of President Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of War Sanger has addressed the following letter to General Funston:

"War Department, Washington., April 22.

"Sir:—I am directed by the President to instruct you that he wishes you to cease further public discussion of the situation in the Philippines, and also to express his regret that you should make a senator of the United States the object of public criticism or discussion.

"Very respectfully,
"WM. SANGER,
"Acting Secretary of War.

"Brigadier General Frederick Funston, Commanding Department of the Colorado. Denver, Colo."

CHARGE AGAINST ELKINS.

Washington, April 28.—The attention of the War department has been directed to the statement which recently appeared in print that Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, had seen no military service. The records show that Senator Elkins saw service in the West as captain of Company H, Seventy-seventh enrolled Missouri militia, which, by direction of Gen. John M. Schofield, was placed under the orders of United States officers and was honorably discharged therefrom in 1864. A regulation of the G. A. R. admits to membership those who served in state regiments that were called into service and were subject to orders of general officers between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and under this regulation Senator Elkins became a member of the Grand Army Post at Elkins, W. Va.

OUR NAVY.

Provisions of the Appropriation Bill for 1903.

Washington, April 28.—The naval program for 1903, as presented in the naval appropriation bill and accompanying report, filed to-day by Chairman Foss, of the House naval committee, is one of unusual interest. The report does not take an optimistic view of our naval prowess, as is generally held, and Mr. Foss points out that comparatively few of our ships have any real fighting value. He accompanies this with a statement of the enormous naval armament and programs of other countries, particularly Germany.

It is shown by the report that the total number of vessels of our navy, built and building, is 158, and the total cost will be, $235,082,209. The report adds:

"While we have built and are building, all told, 138 ships, yet comparatively few of them have any real fighting value. Our naval prowess lies almost entirely in our eighteen battleships, the armored cruisers and 21 protected cruisers. The rest of our ships would cut but little figure in actual war. Ships of the battle line practically alone determine the naval strength of a nation."

Concerning new ships for our navy, the report says:

"The committee recommend that for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President have constructed two first-class battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of about 16,000 tons and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $4,212,000 each. Two first-class armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons trial displacement, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding $4,659,000 each, and two gunboats of about 1,000 tons trial displacement.'

Then follows a recommendation that at least one of the new ships be built in a government yard.

"The complete cost of the two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruiers, and two gunboats, with total tonnage of 63,000, will approximate $29,500,000. These battleships and cruisers will be larger than any heretofore authorized by Congress and the plans recommended by the board of construction have already excited the favorable comment of the naval authorities abroad. The committee is of the opinion that in recommending the above naval program it is making a substantial and healthy increase of our navy and one which will meet everywhere with popular favor.

Other interesting features of the bill are provision for a board of naval officers to recommend a site for naval training station at some point on the great lakes, an increase of enlisted forces of the navy by 3,000 men, provisions for a new navy ration, as reported by a naval board; an increase of the number of cadets at the naval academy by 500.

The detailed statement shows that the appropriation bill carries $77,659,3386, which is slightly below the appropriation made last year. Some of the items in this total are the following:

Pay of the navy	$16,158,199
Emergency fund	100,000
Bureau of Navigation	1,289,671
Bureau of Ordnance	3,109,003
Bureau of Equipment	6,396,200
Bureau of Yards and Docks	742,214
Public Works—Bureau of Yards and Docks	6,561,075
Public Works—Bureau of Ordnance	292,320
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	2,000,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	3,808,982
Bureau of Contruction and Repair	8,555,824
Bureau of Steam Engineering	3,963,960
Marine Corps	2,938,465
Increase of Navy—	
Construction and machinery	13,303,010
Armor and armament	9,300,000
Equipment	400,000
Equipping a navy yard to build ships	175,000

For armor and armament the bill provides $9,000,000. This is considerably above the estimates, owing to the rapidity with which the armor makers are turning out their product.

The navy department made estimates for a naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico to cost $2,613,000, but the committee report "That it would be wise not to provide for any naval station in the West Indies until we have more definite knowledge as to the best location for one."

The United States Naval Academy receives $500,000 to carry on the plan of improvement. The committee calls attention to the lack of officers sufficient to officer the new ships and to meet this 500 additional cadets at the academy are provided for. 125 each year during the next four years. Each senator, member and delegate of the house of representatives is to have the appointment of one and the President 24, these being allotted during the period of four years. An additional sum of $229,905 is provided for the civil administration of the Naval Academy. Under the steam engineering and construction bureaus extensive improvements are to be made in their respective plants at Boston, New York, Norfolk, League Island, Puget Sound, and other points.

The bill also carriers $2,938,465 for the marine corps.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—The appropriation bill, made public this afternoon, authorizes the secretary of the navy to appoint a board, composed of naval officers, to recommend a suitable site for a naval training station at some point on the shores of the great lakes, or the waters connected therewith, and report to the secretary.

Representative Southard has a bill before the committee, authorizing the location of the training station at Toledo.

REEVES PARDONED.

Havana, April 23.—Governor-general Wood has issued an order pardoning W. H. Reeves, who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was liberated at once.

General Wood says he pardoned Reeves, because he was a witness for the state. The order pardoning him did not come as a surprise, for it has been generally understood, ever since Estes G. Rathbone was first accused of connection with the postal frauds, that Reeves had been promised immunity by the military government. This had been denied, as well as the fact that the government had been using Reeves as a witness for the state. The matter was referred to by counsel for Rathbone in summing up their client's case. Rathbone's lawyers declared that this promise of immunity had influenced Reeves to make statements against Rathbone.

CONFERENCE ENDED.

Balmoral, Transvaal, Wednesday, April 23.—Secretary of State Reitz, of the Transvaal, General Lucas Meyer, commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces, and other members of the party, who arrived here Friday night last, have concluded their conference with the burghers composing General Lucas Meyers' command.

Italian Minister Resigns.

Rome, April 28.—General Count Coriolano Ponza Di San Martino, the minister of war, has resigned.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

MORTON DEAD.

The Former Secretary of Agriculture Passed Away.

Chicago, April 28.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, who died at Lake Forest, Ills., at the home of his son, Mark Morton, yesterday afternoon, had been gradually failing for several weeks. A week ago he was brought from his home at Nebraska City, Neb., to Lake Forest, for medical attendance. The change brought no improvement, and he failed gradually until death came.

It has been determined that funeral services will be held at Lake Forest at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains will be removed to Mr. Morton's country home at Arbor Lodge, near Nebraska City, where services will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

The interment will be at Nebraska City. A special train, bearing the remains of Mr. Morton and members of his family and friends, will leave Lake Forest at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Nebraska City.

Death was due to cerebral thrombus. Mr. Morton's illness began several months ago, and in hopes that a change of climate would restore his health, he went to the City of Mexico, accompanied by his son, Paul Morton, vice president of the Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Morton continued to grow worse in the southern country, however, and six weeks ago he returned to his old home in Nebraska. He then came to Chicago; there it was believed he would have better medical attention. After he arrived here he improved somewhat, and it was believed for a time that he would entirely recover from his ailment. Last week he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, of which he never recovered. He suffered a second stroke yesterday, and as he had become so weak from his long sickness, it proved fatal.

His three sons, Paul Morton, Joy Morton and Mark Morton, were at the bedside when the end came.

Julius Sterling Morton was in Washington for four years as secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland's second administration. He was a man of steadfast convictions, unswerving honesty and undoubted ability. By nature, a controversialist, Mr. Morton came to the cabinet with many fixed ideas about the government service. He was a practical farmer, and ran his department along practical lines, but nevertheless, not without many squabbles. He regarded the distribution of seeds as paternalistic, and on that subject found himself in opposition to congress.

The ex-secretary was the author of arbor day, April 22nd, which began to be observed generally during his incumbency as head of the department of agriculture, and is now generally observed in all the states.

His constant motto was "plant trees," having it stamped in large letters under a picture of a tree on his stationery. He was an inveterate letter writer. He found much enjoyment in answering the communications from farmers, and it was no unusual occurrence for him to call newspaper men into his office to read the answers he was writing to farmers, often giving out portions of them for publication.

The ex-secretary was exactly 70 years old; yesterday, having been the anniversary of his birthday. He was of Scotch-English descent. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., but his parents moved to Michigan when he was very young. He was a graduate of Union college, N. Y. Mr. Morton was connected editorially, for a time, with the Detroit Free Press and the Chicago Times, and he located at Nebraska City, Neb., in 1854, where, in the April following, he issued the first number of the Nebraska City News. He was elected to the territorial legislature the same year, and re-elected in 1857. He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1858, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Cuming, and served until May, 1861, part of the time as acting governor. He was elected to congress in 1860, but was unseated as the result of a contest. He was four times nominated by his party as governor of Nebraska, but was defeated each time. He was a stalwart "gold man," and had an early falling out with W. J. Bryan, whose political aspirations he vigorously opposed. He was identified officially with many agricultural and horticultural organizations.

TEXAS TORNADO.

Forty or Fifty Injured by the Storm.

Houston, Tex., April 29.—The small town of Glenrose, county seat of Somerville county, has been nearly swept away by a tornado. As a result of the fearful wind storm six are known to be dead and between 40 and 50 persons injured.

The dead are: Mrs. C. A. Milam, Mrs. James Murgrove, little child of Murgrove, little daughter of J. R. Milam, Miss Mary Connel, Rev. Mr. Ford.

Those most seriously injured are as far as known: Four members of Judge J. R. Milam's family, six members of C. A. Milam's family, Mrs. E. T. Lee, a child of Tom Price, Mrs. Fields, H. H. Lewis, R. E. Lewis.

Glenrose is located on the Paducy river in a valley. The tornado came down the valley, sweeping everything before it. It struck the town in the business district and about one-third of the stores were wrecked. A hard rain followed the storm and stocks in the battered buildings were ruined.

The western part of the residence section of the town was struck. Here were located most of the fine residences. The town being a small one, but a noted health resort, some of these houses were commodious and well furnished. The frame houses were simply torn asunder and scattered. Their inmates had no warning of the impending calamity and it was here that all the fatalities occurred. There were many miraculous escapes.

The property loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It may prove to be much greater when all the facts are known for there are undoubtedly other sections which have been devastated up and down the river. It may be several days before the entire story of the disaster is known. The town of Glenrose is cut off from wire communication and all the facts have come from neighboring towns which have been reached by refugees.

Glenrose has a population of about 800 people and is a noted health resort. The Fort Worth & Rio Grande sent a special train to the stricken town this morning with supplies for the sufferers.

WILL BE BARON ASTOR.

London, April 28.—It is reported that William Waldorf Astor will be created Baron Cliveden of Taplow next month. It is said he gave £50 to the Tory fund in the last election, which is an offset to his unpopularity. Mr. Astor is a Tory of Tories.

It is also announced on good authority that he will sell the Pall Mall Gazette as soon as he is made a noble. He does not consider the proprietorship of a newspaper to be commensurate with the dignity of a peer of England. Yet Lord Glenesk, proprietor of the Morning Post, is a peer.

Formerly there was a legal obstacle to the creation of naturalized Englishmen as peers. This law was enacted to prevent William of Orange from making English lords of a numbe of his Dutch friends. This restriction has been removed, however, and it is now possible for a naturalized English citizen to be elevated at the pleasure of the sovereign.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

AUSTRIA RELENTS.

The Diplomatic Relations With Mexico, Sundered Since 1867, Resumed.

Buda Pest, April 29.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day ratified the Austro-Hungarian commercial and consular treaty with Mexico, which lapsed in 1867 and had not since been renewed.

The official Fredomblatt of Vienna announced April 20, 1901, that the friendly approachment between Austria-Hungary and Mexico in consequence of the erection of an expiatory chapel at Queretaro, where Emperor Maximilian was executed in 1867, would result in an early resumption of diplomatic relations between the dual monarchy and the Mexican republic, interrupted since the emperor was shot. The same day a bill was introduced in the congress of Mexico, providing for a renewal of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary and an appropriation of $15,000 was made for the salary of a Mexican minister to Austria-Hungary. June 1, 1901, Count Gilbert Hohenwart was appointed Austrian-Hungarian minister to Mexico.

A government bill, arranging for commercial and consular relations between Austria-Hungary and Mexico was adopted, without debate by the lower house of the Austrian reichrath, March 18 last.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN ILL.

New York, April 25.—Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan is seriously ill at the archiepiscopal palace in Madison avenue. At a late hour last night Dr. Francis Delafield, one of the attending physicians, said that the archbishop's temperature was 102, that his malady

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

was pneumonia of an extreme type and that his condition was serious but not dangerous.

Dr. Keyes, the archbishop's regular physician, was called by the archbishop's secretary yesterday afternoon. He found his grace suffering with a congestion of the right lung and with symptoms of pneumonia. He at once called in Dr. Delafield, and up to a late hour their attendance on the archbishop was almost constant.

The archbishop's age is 63 years.

New York, April 29.—The following bulletin was issued at 9:30 a. m. to-day by Archbishop Corrigan's physicians:

"The archbishop continues satisfactory in all respects except weakness, which persists. He has not yet fully rallied."

Dr. Keyes said after the bulletin had been issued:

"There is no relapse, but the archbishop is not rallying as well as we would like to see a convalescent rally. This is no doubt due to age and weakness. Nevertheless, he is doing very well and holding his own."

In reply to questions, Dr. Keyes said the archbishop's temperature was slightly below 99 and his pulse 74.

The Rev. Father Curley said the archbishop passed a fairly comfortable night, and although he was restless, he had managed to get some sleep.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN

Has a Severe Attack of Typhoid Fever.

Amsterdam, April 26.—In official circles no amelioration of Queen Wilhelmina's condition is admitted, and her doctor's admission that she is not sleeping well is taken as a bad sign.

It is alleged that the dispatches from the royal family concerning the queen's condition differ substantially from the medical bulletins on the subject. It is reported that the queen is restive under the liquid diet treatment, and has insisted that her nurses give her solid food. In this respect, however, her doctors are inexorable.

The queen's mother has great difficulty in pacifying the patient.

It is ascertained that the doctors have advised the queen mother, for the sake of her own health, to relax her vigilance and take a daily walk or drive. These outings, therefore, are no indication that her majesty is progressing favorably.

The Hague, April 26.—In their morning bulletin from Castle Loo Queen Wilhelmina's physicians say the rise in the patient's temperature yesterday evening was of shorter duration than before. Consequently the queen had a fairly quiet night, resulting beneficially to her general condition.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, April 28.—The minister of the interior this afternoon made public the results of 574 elections which give the ministerialists 23 seats, sub-divided as follows: Republicans, 89; Radicals, 92; Radical Socialists, 41; Socialists, 21.

The Anti-Ministerialists have 158 seats, sub-divided as follows: Nationalist, 31; Republicans, 60; Conservatives, 65; dissident Socialists, 2.

One hundred and seventy-three ballots, of which 122 are favorable to the government and 51 are unfavorable, are necessary.

M. Paul DeCassagnac (Conservative) has been ousted by M. Noulens (Radical) from the seat in the chamber representing the Mirando district of the department of Gers.

It was the worst defeat the government has ever sustained in Paris.

The deputies elected include Mm. Millevoye (Nationalist), Georges Berry (Nationalist), Lockroy (Radical), and Vaillant (Revolutionary Socialist), who were members of the retiring chamber, and M. Flourens (Progressist), M. Mesureur (Radical Socialist), a retiring deputy, was replaced by M. Syveton (Nationalist).

The Nationalists suffered a severe check in Algiers, where M. Drumont, the notorious anti-Semite, was turned out by a majority of 900.

Among the prominent deputies re-elected to the chamber are Count Boni de Castellane (Progressist) from the district of Castellane, department of Basses-Alpes; M. Ribot (Republican) from the district of Saint Amer, department of Pas de Calais; M. Meline (Progressist) from the district of Remiremont, department of Vosges, and M. de Lanessan (Radical) from the district of Lyon, department of the Rhone.

The polling began at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening. The total number of candidates was 2,515. Of this number 353 stood in the department of the Seine.

TO BLOW UP CANAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—A special to the News from Niagara Falls says an attempt has been made to blow up the power canal on the Canadian side with dynamite.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Revolt of 18,000 in Two Provinces—Other Disturbances.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, April 26.—The peasants in the Poltva and Kharkoff provinces, where 18,000 are reported to be participating in riots, have already sacked eighty estates, where they destroyed everything they could not carry off. The whole region is terrorized, and land owners and stewards are fleeing for safety. The fear is increasing that Kharkoff and other towns will be attacked. Some of the authorities are showing weakness and pusillanimity, while others are cruelly vigorous, and are causing wholesale floggings of persons arrested.

The agitation at Moscow is so serious that the czar has relinquished his intention of spending the Russian Easter there.

The ministers, including M. DeWitte, the minister of finance, continue to receive letters threatening them with death.

Persistent reports are in circulation to the effect that the czar will shortly issue a receipt giving Russia a constitution similar to the scheme for administrative reform drawn up by the late Gen. Loris Welikoff when he was minister of the interior and which was sanctioned by the late Czar Alexander II.

The riots continue to spread in South Russia. The military, thus far, have been unable to prevent incendiarism, terrorism and plundering. The landed proprietors throughout the government of Poltava are seeking refuge in the city of Poltava. Prince Obolensky, the governor of Kherson, is apprehensive of a rising in that government.

The police forces in many cities have been increased in strength, notably at Kitux and Archangel.

Balchanoff, the assassin of M. Sipiaguin, the late minister of the interior, is now reported to be very sick, due to voluntary starvation.

RIOTS AT MOSCOW.

Vienna, April 26.—A dispatch to the Allgemeine Zeitung, from St. Petersburg, published to-day, announces that serious riots of strikers have taken place at Moscow and that the military dispersed the rioters, with much bloodshed. One report says that 50 persons were killed or wounded.

Revolts of the peasantry in the provinces of Southern Russia, the dispatch adds, are causing a more critical situation, particularly at Kieff and Poltava, where the troops were required to take a hand.

JESUITS IN ENGLAND.

London, April 28.—The efforts of the Protestant Alliance to expell the Jesuits from England, under the act of George IV., have again failed. The alliance originally applied to a magistrate for summons and on the ground that certain Jesuit priests were guilty of misdemeanors which, under the ancient law involved banishment for life. The magistrate declined to grant the summons, holding that the act was obsolete. On appeal, in the king's bench division of the high court of justice, to-day, the lord chief justice, Lord Alverstone, held that the magistrate had the right to refuse the summons and refused to issue a mandamus to compel the magistrate to do so.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, April 28.—It is reported that another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo. Telegraphic communication between that republic and Hayti is entirely interrupted.

FREE MAGNO APPLIANCE FOR WEAK MEN
NO BLISTERING
NO BURNING

YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE-AGED MEN, OLD MEN. IF YOU REALLY WANT to be cured, now is your opportunity. For the purpose of popularizing my wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRIC Appliance I am going to send to each sufferer who writes to me at once my NEW HOME APPLIANCE absolutely without any cost.

Free as the Air You Breathe.

All that I ask in return is that you recommend my appliance to your friends and neighbors when you are cured.

My NEW METHOD cures permanently all Nervous and Sexual Disorders, Liver, Kidney and Stomach Troubles, Varicocele, Catarrh of the Bladder, Independent of Poisonous Chemicals, etc.

Remember, SEND NO MONEY. Write to-day and I will send you Appliance absolutely FREE OF COST.

Prof. J. S. REED,
Address Dept. 66,
169 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

NATURE'S CURE FOR WEAK MEN!

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low villiany and palpable fraud in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper**, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish **me as a fraud** and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of **your friends** in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The Bill to Destroy the Industry Passed.

Washington, April 28.—When the senate convened to-day Mr. Harris (Kansas) presented the following telegram he had received from the Kansas Millers' association:

"Kansas millers, on account of foreign discriminations, with the best wheat in the world at their door are not producing over one-third of their full crop. Unless your committee on foreign relations can give us relief through reciprocal concessions, placing our millers on an equal basis with foreign mills, many of our mills will shut down indefinitely and some of them will be forced to the wall. In our distress we look to our senators for relief."

The telegram was referred to the committee on foreign relations. At his own request Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) was excused from service on the committee on education and labor.

The oleomargarine bill as it came from the house was taken up and Culberson (Texas) moved that it be referred to the committee on agriculture. The motion was defeated, 26 to 35. Mr. Teller then offered an amendment to the renovated butter section of the bill as passed by the senate defining a butter trust and providing that a tax of ten per cent shall be imposed upon the products of such a trust and upon the capital and assets of such a trust. The amendment was defeated, 25 to 28, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Bate, Blackburn, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Forraker, Foster (La.), Heitfeld, McEnery, McLaurin (Miss.), McLaurin (S. C.), Mallory, Martin, Mitchell, Patterson, Rawlins, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Vest—25.

Nays—Allison, Burnham, Burton, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Delliver, Fairbanks, Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gamble, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Kean, Kittredge, Lodge, Mccumber, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Quarels, Simon, Wetmore—28.

Mr. Proctor, in charge of the measure, moved that the senate non-concur in the house amendment and that a conference be requested. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) interposed with a motion to agree to the house amendments and the motion was agreed to without division the bill being passed.

At 2 o'clock the senate took up the Philippine government bill, and Mr. Simmons (Ill.) addressed the senate in opposition to the measure.

PRUDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, April 25.—The President has appointed Benj. F. Barnes, of New Jersey, assistant secretary to succeed O. L. Pruden, deceased. Mr. Barnes was born abroad of American parents, Dec. 13, 1868. He removed to New Jersey in 1876, was educated in the public school of the state and the Chicago high school, was appointed a clerk in the postoffice department in October, 1887, promoted in 1889 to be private secretary to the first assistsant postmaster general; later left the department to enter private business, but was compelled by ill-health to relinquish this and returned to the department in 1892. In January, 1898, he was appointed to a position in the executive office; promoted July 1, 1898, to executive clerk; appointed by President McKinley assistant secretary to the President May 1, 1900; was transferred to the treasury department in January, 1902, but has remained at the White House on detail since that time as an assistant to Secretary Cortelyou; is a graduate of the law department of Georgetown University.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

PLAYING POLITICS.

Discussion of Funston and Smith in the House.

Washington, April 28.—This was District of Columbia day in the house under the rules, but the regular order was postponed until Monday next in order that the house might proceed with the consideration of the agricultural bill. The naval appropriation bill was reported, and the house then resumed consideration of the agricultural bill.

Mr. Curtis (Kan.) made a brief speech for the defense of Gen. Funston against the criticism to which he has been subjected. The people of Kansas, he began, "are proud of the brave and daring record of gallant Fred Funston. (Applause on Republican side). He has been criticised here for an act for which for daring of conception and execution ranks with the greatest feats of arms—he captured the new George Washington—Aguinaldo."

If another had accomplished what Gen. Funston did, he said, the Democrats would have made him their candidate for President. He called attention to the fact that his promotion had been recommended by Gen. Wheaton and Gen. MacArthur, both soldiers of the civil war, soldiers who knew more of war and rules of war than all the politicians in this country combined. "And his commission," he added, "was signed by the greatest President we have ever had—the soldier, statesman and martyr, William McKinley." (Applause).

Mr. Sibley (Pa.), followed with a bitter denunciation of Gen. Jacob Smith. He said he had always defended the course of the administration, and had believed in expansion, but when it came to orders such as had been issued by Gen. Smith, humanity seemed to have marched backward. "I have heard of Timor, the Tartar, and of the Saracen scourge, but thank God it took eighteen centuries after Calvary to produce a Gen. Smith."

He declared that Gen. Smith should be discharged in disgrace. "He admits he issued the orders to make Samar a howling wilderness," said Mr. Sibley, "and to kill all over ten years of age. Such a man should not be permitted to stay in the army until the sun goes down. He is a disgrace not only to himself, but to every man who wears the uniform of his country. No man can justify such orders no matter how adroit may be the plea of his lawyers and defenders. He admits he issued the orders, and I hope there is enough courage, patriotism and Christianity at the end of the avenue to see that he is stripped of his uniform within 48 hours."

Mr. Sibley was vigorously applauded by the Democrats and some of the Republicans.

Mr. Williams(Miss.) heartily endorsed Mr. Sibley's onslaught upon Gen. Smith, whom he described as a "brute in uniform." "But I am little afraid," he continued, "that he does not strike the evil in the right quarter. It is the system which should be struck, not at the man who unconsciously carries out the spirit of the system. Wherever there is war of conquest against a weak and inferior colored people, deeds of brutality naturally occur. The chief danger is not the injury to the weak race, but that the temptation to tyranny will react upon the strong race and make brutes of its soldiers. For that reason such wars should be avoided. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there is no justification for a civilized man to issue an order to lay waste a whole country, and kill everybody, including children over ten years of age.

COLOMBIAN TREATY.

Washington, April 24.—A treaty has been signed between the United States and Colombia which definitely sets forth the details of the cession by Colombia of a strip of land six miles wide for the purpose of constructing and operating a canal across the isthmus.

The treaty, which has been signed by Secretary Hay and Minister Concha for their respective countries, is especially notable for three things—that it grants a lease "in perpetuity," that it consents to the sale of the Panama company's rights to the United States and exempts the latter from taxation, and that it gives full rights to the United States to "protect" the canal.

At the same time the financial conditions are unexpected. Colombia retains the right of saying what annual compensation it will receive for the lease.

In order to cover this point the treaty provides that the United States shall pay Colombia $7,000,000 "on account" immediately upon the ratification and that for fourteen years thereafter no money will be asked. At the expiration of that period, be which time it is thought the canal will be constructed, a board of two commissioners is to determine what shall be the annual payment.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Washington, April 26.—The omnibus public building bill repeals the present law for the erection of a department of justice building in this city, and covers the $1,000,000 which it appropriated back into the treasury. Among the cities in which the limit of cost of the public buildings is increased: Cleveland, O., $2,500,000 to $3,000,000; Sandusky, O., $100,328 to $120,328; additional land, $20,000; Youngstown, O., $75,000 to $80,000; additional land, $14,000.

The following appropriations are made for buildings and sites: Chillicothe, O., $70,000; Zanesville, O., $110,000; Findlay, O., $55,000; Warren, O., $45,000; Allentown, Pa., $10,000; West Chester, Pa., $50,000; McKeesport, Pa., $100,000; Lebanon, Pa., $75,000; Washington, Pa., $60,000; Norristown, Pa., $78,000; New Castle, Pa., $125,000.

Authority is given to select a site at Toledo, O., to cost $125,000 for one site designated, or $70,000 for another site.

Provision is made for reports as to the capacity of public buildings at the following cities with a view to providing new quarters: Lima, O., and Columbus, O.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL DEAD.

Washington, April 28.—Sol Smith Russell, the actor, died here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, after a long illness.

Sol Smith Russell, the refined comedian, who has delighted audiences from ocean to ocean for many years, was born at Brunswick, Me., June 15, 1848. He followed the union army as a drummer boy and was a general favorite. He left the army at Cairo, Ill., where he entered a theater, singing, playing small parts and beating drum in the orchestra. He later joined a traveling company and in 1865 played in DeBar's theater in St. Louis. His first appearance in New York was in 1871 and he made an immediate hit. He joined Daly's company in 1874. Then he later starred with his own company in Edgewood Folks, which was a great success. Felix McCusick, in Poor Relation, Peaceful Valley and his later plays.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered here almost to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hexhan, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

CURRENCY BILL.

Its Circulation Is Without Precedent in Our History.

Washington, April 28.—The majority report on the house banking and currency bill is being circulated to an extent probably without precedent. Chairman Fowler, of the committee representing the bill, when asked to-day as to the extent to which the report was being mailed, said:

"To be accurate, I am sending the report to 1,026,916 persons, classified as follows: 135,159 clergymen, 129,564 physicians, 83,687 lawyers, 95,000 teachers, principals and professors, 16,175 banks and bankers, 21,000 newspapers and periodicals, 17,491 manufacturers, 32,090 jobbers, 410,000 farmers; total 1,025,816.

"The reform of our finances and currency is, to my mind, the most important question before the American people; especially are those who use their credit, or the borrowers of money, the true builders of our nation, deeply and materially interested. Convinced as I am of this fact, I deem it my first duty to do everything in my power to bring to the attention of the people full information about a subject which I regard as the most vital question of our time."

This enormous circulation is being accomplished by contract covering the foregoing addresses.

OUR ARID LANDS.

Need of Irrigation to Modify the Hot Winds.

Washington, April 24.—William H. Chadwick, chairman of the transportation committee of the board of trade of Chicago, has written a letter to Representative Newlands, of Nevada, the author of the pending irrigation bill, presenting new reasons why this measure should be passed. Mr. Chadwick holds that the states lying east and northwest of the arid lands suffer enormous loss as a result of the burning heat coming from the arid quarters. He says:

"In behalf of many interests which will suggest themselves to you, from my official position I ask to call your attention to an argument in favor of the bill now in the House. The districts which compose the arid lands, by reason of the intense dry heat there produced, and which, through the eastward movement of all atmospheric conditions across the continent are, and always have been, a menace to all that great agricultural country lying to the east and northeast of the section, notably in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Indiana and Ohio. The tremendous losses experienced within the past twelve months by the farmers, the live stock interests, the merchant and common carriers, are fresh in our minds—a veritable calamity. The great loss entailed through the partial failure of the corn crop and enforced substitution, on a large scale, of other grain to supply the deficiency thereby caused with wheat, rye, oats, etc., resulted in the curtailment of exports to such an extent as to be not only extraordinary, but, in some instances, as with corn, sensational. The effect in the Eastern, yet consuming states, are notable, and scarcely any part of the Union has been unaffected by the conditions produced by the scorching blasts, which, originating only in the arid region, blasted the crops over a large and important part of the country.

"We, who are directly affected by such misfortunes, desire to earnestly second the endeavor to remove the constant menace to prosperity in such a wide scope of territory and ask for legislation to that end."

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

Washington, April 25.—The senate committee on Cuba to-day, decided to institute an investigation into the charge that the greater part of the present crop of Cuban sugar is held by the Sugar Trust of this country, as directed by the resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Teller on the 19th inst.

A provision was added empowering the committee to send for persons and papers and a sub-committee consisting of Senators Platt (Conn.), Burnham and Teller was appointed to hear the testimony.

Senator Platt announced that it is his purpose to extend all facilities to those making the charge that the Cuban planters would not get the benefit of the proposed reduction in duties, to prove these charges, adding that he would do all in his power to render the inquiry exhaustive.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Washington, April 25.—The war department has received copies of a proclamation issued by General Wood, military governor of Cuba, dissolving the Cuban constitutional convention and directing the Cuban congress to convene at Havana on May 5 "for the purpose of examining into the credentials of its members and counting and rectifying the electoral vote for president and vice-president."

The closing paragraph of the proclamation declares the 20th day of May, 1902, Cuban independence day, a special holiday.

SENATOR MONEY ARRESTED.

Washington, April 25.—Senator Money (Miss.) to-day was placed in custody, on information filed by Arthur B. Shaner, the street car conductor, who charged him with assaulting him during the disturbance on Shaner's car yesterday. Senator Money, Conductor Shaner, and Foreman Hooper, of the fire department, who assisted the conductor yesterday, appeared in police court to-day and their trial was set for next Thursday morning.

Gessner Is Insane.

Washington, April 26.—Francis R. Gessner, well known as a newspaper correspondent, and who recently served as United States consul in Germany, yesterday was committed to the government hospital for the insane for treatment. He is from Ohio.

Important Amendment.

Washington, April 24.—The house committee on naval affairs has amended the naval appropriation bill so that one of the new battleships or armed cruisers must be built in a government navy yard.

Entertaining Schley at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—Owing to rain, the street parade in honor of Admiral Schley was abandoned. This afternoon the first public function of the visit will occur at the Auditorium, where the admiral will be presented with a silver service. The speech of presentation will be delivered by former Senator Thomas B. Turley. To-night the admiral will be the guest of honor at a banquet.

FULTON EXPLODED.

Gasoline Supposed to Have Caused the Trouble.

Philadelphia, April 29.—A serious accident has interrupted the voyage of the sub-marine boat Fulton, from New York to Norfolk. An explosion occurred on the Fulton, a short time after she reached the Delaware breakwater. Four of the crew were injured, one of them perhaps fatally, and also a foreign naval expert, who was on board. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by gasoline.

The injured are: Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, U. S. N., badly cut about the head; Lieutenant Oscar Joen, of the Austrian navy, severely bruised; C. B. Miner, assistant engineer, injured about the head and overcome by gasoline fumes; Charles Bechtold, gunner, injured about the head and face.

All of the injured were taken to the Quarantine hospital.

The Fulton and her two convoys, the yacht Mindoran and the tug Storm King, put into the Delaware breakwater at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Fulton gave a remarkable performance on the trip, which is the first ocean voyage ever made by a submarine vessel. With not even the tips of the flag mast showing above the water, the Fulton slipped by Sandy Hook, yesterday morning.

As the Fulton passed the Hook it suddenly dropped out of sight. To one on shore it seemed to sink like a plummet of lead, but one nearer could see that the boat dipped its head downward, and, like a whale, dived beneath the surface.

For ten miles down the Jersey coast the little cigar-shaped boat cut through the water like a fish. It was the longest under-water trip the boat has made. A strong-eyed man with the finest telescope could not have seen the slightest sign of the boat, except at the last, when the two flagmasts were sticking two feet out of water to prove how perfectly the Fulton could go at full speed and keep an even, certain depth. The boat was thirty feet beneath the surface most of the time.

It was the only long under-water run planned on the voyage to Washington. After it the Fulton rose to the surface and continued with about one-tenth of its body out of the water.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.

New York, April 25.—Radiating yellow, purple, green and crimson flames, an enormous cloud which left sulphurous vapors in its wake crossed Manhattan Island, between Ninetieth and One Hundredth streets, late yesterday afternoon. Pleasure seekers in Riverside Drive and Central Park and tens of thousands of persons in elevated and surface cars were awed by the spectacle, which called forth exclamations of fright and admiration. Trailing across the city, seemingly not far above the housetops, the cloud, although its flames and colors varied every minute, did not lost its shape even when it disappeared across the East River, but remained a compact mass, glaring and threatening. In the apartment houses and tenement districts of the west and east sides timid women and children ran screaming to their homes at its approach, evidently under the impression that some strange meteorological storm was about to descend upon the city.

Composed of the mingled gases of sulphuric and nitric acids, the origin of the mysterious cloud was an explosion on the steamboat Morgan, lying at the pier of the General Chemical works, at Shadyside, N. J. Men had been loading the old steamer with carboys of nitric, sulphuric and other acids, when one of the carboys exploded, its fumes igniting others in rapid succession. Six men, aware of the dangerous effects of the fumes, jumped into the river to save their lives. When the other workmen arrived they divided into sections, some helping their comrades ashore, while others hastily cast the remaining carboys of acid into the river. Several of the men are in a serious condition as a result of the fumes.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

Venice, April 29.—Three officers in the American navy and a fellow marine have been found guilty of offenses against the laws of Italy and sentenced to serve from three to four months each in jail. Representatives of the American government have expressed their chagrin, and sought to intercede to prevent further disgrace to the American navy, but without avail.

The men in trouble belong to the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago. They are Captain Robert P. Wynne, commanding the marine guard; Robert E. Ledbetter, assistant sugeon; Lieut. John S. Doldridge, and a marine of the name of Wilfred Laughtry. They were arrested Friday night on the charge of disorderly conduct, having become involved in a disorderly bout with loungers in a drinking resort.

MORGAN'S BIBLE.

New York, April 26.—The antique Bible, bound in gold, the corner set with precious stones, and owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, was passed by the custom house authorities yesterday free of duty. The book was held up at the custom house until an investigation could be made. It was passed on the ground that it was an old manuscript and the precious stones part of the bindings. Mr. Morgan set the cost of the book at $45,000.

Know What Your Dealer Pays!

THIS BOOK CONTAINS
70,000 PRICES
17,000 PICTURES
1,000 PAGES

THIS book tells pretty nearly what your dealer pays for everything. It quotes wholesale prices on 70,000 articles, and shows pictures of 17,000 of them. It includes practically everything that anybody uses, wears or eats; and its prices are the lowest ever quoted. It will save the average family at least $100 a year—some $500. Two million people send for this book yearly as a buying guide, and we want you to have one, too.

For 30 Years we have been selling merchandise by mail at about what smaller dealers pay. Ours is the original catalogue business and the greatest mail order house in the world. This enormous business has been gained and held by underselling everybody, by treating customers fairly, and by doing as we agree. We keep the customers we secure.

Two Million People are now numbered among our customers. We carry for them a stock valued at $2,500,000. We employ 2,000 clerks to fill their orders and 100 typewriters to write letters to them.

You Need This Book because you can rely on it. Other catalogues are offered you, but this one is best. Our house is the oldest and largest, and our prices are always the lowest. Our guarantee is the fairest. And our record of a quarter century assures you of fair dealing.

We Guarantee Satisfaction and safe delivery. Every article in our catalogue is described exactly as it is. Not the slightest exaggeration is ever permitted. But if anything that you get doesn't suit you in quality, or price, or fit, send it back and we will replace it. Or we will send your money back, and pay transportation both ways. We consider no expense or effort too great to avoid having one dissatisfied customer.

Two Thousand Stores in One

Two thousand average dealers together will not buy so much in a year as we. The makers who sell to us have no traveling expense, no credit risk, no losses, no salesmen to pay. They save the whole cost of selling the same goods to 2,000 separate stores, scattered everywhere. The fiercest competition in America centers in the effort to get our trade. The prices we pay are never much above cost; and goods that we cannot buy low enough are made in factories of our own. Is it any wonder that we can sell for about what common dealers pay?

We get along with a fraction of the profit charged by stores. We have no salesmen—no selling expense save our catalogue. A dealer must make several times as much on each article to make expenses and live. Our expense is but a small percentage, on sales that amount to millions of dollars annually.

We simply combine the buying and selling of two thousand average stores. We save the wasteful methods that cost more than the merchandise, and we give the saving to you. This is the modern method of business, and the buying of the 20th century will be done more and more by mail. In this way we are now saving our customers from four to five million dollars annually. You will become one of those customers when you see this book.

Cut this slip out and send it to us with 15 cents in stamps *Today*.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. & Madison St., Chicago:

Enclosed find *15 cents* for partial postage on your 1000-page *Buyers' Guide No. 70.*

Name _____
(Be sure to write very plainly.)

Postoffice _____

County _____ *State* _____

BE SURE TO ENCLOSE THIS SLIP IN AN ENVELOPE

Send Only 15 Cents If you want our catalogue, fill out carefully the slip to the left of this, and mail it to us today, enclosing 15 cents. This catalogue which we offer you costs us abont 70 cents to print, even in million lots. The postage on it costs us 23 cents more. We ask you to send us but 15 cents (less than half the postage alone) just to show that you do not send from mere curiosity.

This book will save any average family at least $100 per year. If you don't find that it will save you at least a hundred times what it costs you, simply write us and we will cheerfully send your 15 cents back. Please send today, before you forget it.

Montgomery Ward & Co. MICHIGAN AVE. AND MADISON STREET **CHICAGO**

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 26.—Versatile weather has produced erratic fluctuations in prices and affected business very differently, according to locality. The extremes were blizzards and oppressive heat, with every intermediate variety. As the future prosperity of the railways is more or less independent upon the crops, the vagaries of the weather were quickly reflected in the markets for securities as well as in option sales of grain and cotton. Retail distribution of merchandise has maintained a good average, losses at some points being offset by gains elsewhere. Manufacturing plants are well employed, except where wage disputes interrupt. Coffee and silver touched low prices, but the average of commodities advanced. Transporting interests maintain their wonderful record. railway earnings thus far reported for April exceeding last year's by 5.2 per cent., and those of 1900 by 15.3 per cent.

Most large consumers of pig iron have provided for their needs well up to the end of the year, and consequently there is little change to report in the situation, except as to small orders that appear from time to time.

Quotations received by cable indicate that pressure in the United States has produced a decided advance abroad, and imports, after paying duty and freight, are extremely expensive. Movement of partially manufactured and finished steel products continues on a large scale. A severe setback in London tin speculation caused a decline here, but other minor metals are without special feature. Increased output and quicker deliveries of coke facilitate work at iron furnaces and reduce the price, while the lower list for anthracite coal has stimulated orders. Lumber and building materials are having the usual spring activity.

Manufacturers of cotton goods are still behind with deliveries, and active machinery is assured for some time to come. Labor disputes have been temporarily adjusted, making the output very heavy as compared with recent weeks when the strikes were causing interruption. New orders are small, the recent liberal export demand being checked, it is thought, by the fall in silver. Jobbers have received requests for more prompt delivery, retail trade having expanded with the warmer weather. Quotations of cotton goods are firmly held, the strength of the raw material giving support.

Independent woolen mills are working night and day. Wool moves slowly and in some instances prices are shaded, but as a rule holders insist on fall figures. Footwear shops at the east have few new orders and shipments from Boston continue to decrease. Jobbers have sufficient stocks to supply the retail demand and are inclined to delay placing contracts. Shops at the west are more fully engaged, buying leather freely.

Leather is quiet, without change in price, but domestic hides have again risen and foreign dry hides are scarce. While the prospects for a full yield of wheat are less bright than they were a week ago, the sharp rise in price must be attributed in part to skillful manipulation by interests recently prominent in the stock market. Lack of moisture has checked the growth in the southwest and snow has retarded farm work in some spring wheat states, but it is probable that there is the customary exaggeration of damage reports for speculative purposes. A year ago there was a sharp advance in price on gloomy reports, yet the final yield promises to be a record breaker. Exports from all ports of the United States, including flour, were 4,041,614 bushels, against 3,433,987 last year, shipments being mainly of wheat purchased before the advance. Exporters made few new contracts at the higher prices. Corn was attracted to market by the better terms offered, receipts for the week reaching 1,394,479 bushels, against 1,138,398 a year ago, but Atlantic exports fell off to 340,237 bushels, against 1,275,156 in 1901.

Meats were well sustained. Cotton rose to the top point of the season on light receipts and reports of reduced acreage, but only has the planting season been regarded by hard weather, but there is evidence that gain will be largely substituted, on account of the high prices of the past season.

Failures for the week numbered 212 in the United States, against 215 last year and 18 in Canada, against 26 a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 29.—Close.—Trade in wheat has been very light and prices worked within a narrow range. July was firm at the opening. Cables showed but little of our weakness yesterday. Good rain in all sections of growing country except Kansas and Oklahoma. Prospect of increased receipts in the near future a good bear factor but counteracted by increasing export demand. Light stocks in Toledo gave cash a firmer feeling early and shorts in May were inclined to cover. The close was dull with little change all around.

Corn—Trade has been fair and about evenly divided between May and July, with a few deals in September. Market has held firm in spite of good rains in corn belt, and July shows only ¼c loss. The near option gained slightly under some short covering.

Oats—Market has been dull and trade very light and uninteresting. May has held firm with the far away options easier on good crop prospects.

Clover seed—Dull but firm on light receipts and fair demand. Receipts, 6? bags; shipments, 445 bags. Estimated receipts to-morrow, 30 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 63c; May, 63½c; July, 64c; Sept., 63¾c.

Oats—Cash, 41c; May, 41¾c; July, 35¾c; Sept., 30¼c.

Clover seed—Cash, $5.27½; April, $5.27½; Oct., $5.37½; No. 2, $4.60@4.95; No. 3 alsyke, $7.15.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Close.	Apr. 28 Close.
Wheat—						
Cash	84	84¼	84	84¼	84½	
May	82½	83¼	82½	82¾	83	
July	78	78¾	77¾	78¼	78	
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
May	74¼	74½	74	74¾	75	74
Sept.	75	75	74¾	74¾	75¾	75
Corn—						
May	62½	62¾	62½	62¾	63	62¾
July	63⅝	64¼	63½	63¾	63¾	63¾
Sept.	63	63¼	62½	62¾	63	62¾
Oats—						
May	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
July	35¼	35¾	34¾	35	35½	
Sept.	30⅝	30½	29¾	29¾	30¾	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80¾	81¼	80¾	80¾	80¾
July	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	80¾
Corn—					
May	69¾	69¾	69	69¼	69
July	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	68¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	79	79¼	78⅝	79¼	79¼
July	74¼	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	73¾	73¾
July	..	..	..	74¾	74⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	74¼	73¾
July	..	..	..	75¾	75½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$16.75	$16.85	$16.75	$16.77	$16.80
July	17.06	17.10	16.97	17.00	17.02
Lard—					
May	10.00	10.07	9.97	10.06	10.00
July	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.12	10.10
Sept.	10.25	10.27	10.22	10.22	10.22
Ribs—					
May	9.37	9.45	9.37	9.42	9.37
July	9.50	9.52	9.50	9.50-52	9.47-50
Sept.	9.60	9.62	9.57	9.57-60	9.57-60

Chicago.

Wheat has been firm, with no especial feature. Trade light and largely confined to place traders. Weather map showed showers on the Missouri river, but Kansas was not favored, and a renewal of complaints of crop damage from that section was a feature. Seventy-eight cars wheat shipped from the Minneapolis market to country millers yesterday. Indications point to some decrease in acreage in Red River valley. Cash situation is strong, but little business closed. Manitoba wheat brings small premium over Chicago. We look for little change in prices while volume of speculative trade continues so light.

Corn—Market remains firm, with Harris and Gates persistent buyers on all breaks. Cash sales aggregate 140,000 bushels. Primary receipts 466,000 bushels; 75 cars estimated for to-morrow.

Oats—Have been affected by the weather, a feeling existing that rains have increased the prospects greatly. Under some raiding by professionals, the market sold ¾@⅞c under Monday's close. The weakness was most pronounced in September and the new July. Cash houses report a great deal of New England business. Sales at least 300,000 bushels.

Provisions—There has been a firm market with the feature the narrowing of the carrying charges 10c between May and July, the latter day against almost 15c yesterday. The narrowing of the differences suggests cash demand. Whole list is up slightly. There has been buying of lard by Hatfley, Logan, Bartlett, Frazier and others. Steever did some selling. Shipments of product liberal on meat.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, April 29.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers bills at $4.87½@4.88 for demand, and at $4.85¼@4.85⅝ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¾. Bar silver, 59c; Mexican dollars, 47c.

New York, April 29.—Wall street.—The stock market opened quiet and the majority of changes were small and mixed, with gains predominating. The advances reached a point in Louisville, Northwestern, Colorado Fuel and Chicago Union Traction and 2 points in Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred.

Reading and some of the low priced railroads and specialties made advances Yesterday's rise in the Northwesterns was resumed, lifting the common 4¾ and the preferred 2¾. Atchison, St. Paul & Rock Island rose 1 to 2 in sympathy. Michigan Central jumped 3 points, and American Locomotive, Delaware & Hudson, Wheeling & Lake Erie stocks, North American, Railway Steel Spring and the Wabash gained 1@1¾. There were a few weak points. New York, New Haven & Hartford declining 3 and International Silver preferred 1.

Trading became quiet and irregular. Brooklyn Transit lost a point. Some of the recently strong railroad stocks also weakened considerably. New York Air Brake dropping 4¾ and Linseed preferred. Continental Tobacco pfd., Consolidated Gas, American Sugar, International Power and Chicago Traction pfd. losing 1@2. A jump of ⅝ in Rock Island and a rise of 1⅜ in Illinois Central revived the western stocks, which had been dropping and St. Paul, Atchison & Northwestern sold higher than before. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific rose about a point, but Missouri Pacific continued higher. Colorado Fuel, Sugar, American Locomotive pfd., New Jersey Central, Ann Arbor pfd. and Pullman rose 1@2. New York, New Haven & Hartford fell an extreme 6¾, and Eastern railroad stocks did not move appreciably. Bonds were firm on noon.

There was a further rise in Northwestern, which made its gain 2¾, and that of the preferred 5¾. There were advances reaching 2¾ in Delaware & Hudson, and a point or more in Canada Southern and Consolidated Gas. The market generally was dull and inclined to react. New Haven's loss ran to 9 points, Lackawanna 2, and Kansas City Southern pfd. a point. Rock Island reacted 1¾. Bank of Commerce stock was bought in odd and full share lots up to 29, compared with 37 at at the last sale.

Unusual activity in Wheeling & Lake Erie stocks at advancing prices carried them up from 2¾@3¾, and there was also a rise of 1 in Atchison preferred and 1½ in Nashville. Chattanooga & St. Louis. Prominent st